

No. 529.—vol. xix.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

SIXPENCE | WITH SUPPLEMENT,

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The annual celebration popularly known as "Lord Mayor's Day" is an event of so little novelty and importance as rarely to call forth the comments of the journalist. Yet there are times when the ancient ceremonial of the day excites reflection, and when antecedent circumstances invest it with unusual interest. At present the Corporation of London and its doings are prominent topics of discussion. It has foes within and without. Its champions defend alike its undoubted merits, and its equally undoubted but perhaps more palpable and evident defects. On the other hand, its opponents, who are in this respect as unreasonable, as its friends, deny its merits altogether, and other hand, its opponents, who are in this respect as unreasonable, or as unreasoning, as its friends, deny its merits altogether, and assert it to be a gross anomaly, anachronism, and abuse. But truth, as in most instances, dwells in the centre between the two extremes; and is expressed by a steady, unimpassioned, growing public opinion, which, admitting neither its very great merits nor its utter usclessness, demands and anticipates its thorough reform. Public opinion, as it always does, will work its way. The Corits utter usclessness, demands and anticipates its thorough reform. Public opinion, as it always does, will work its way. The Corporation of London, and that at no distant date, is destined to be reformed, even although Lord John Russell, its promised reformer, has abated in the zeal of his youthful days, and has no other phrase by which to express his respect for it than the "esto perpetua" which Blackstone applied to the constitution of England.

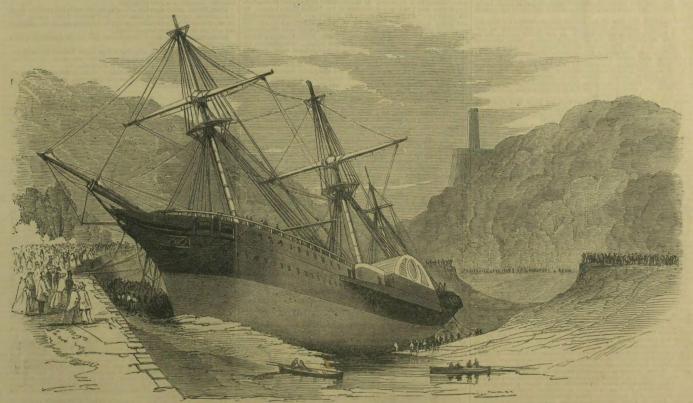
But, while numbering ourselves with those who desire that the corporate London of the nineteenth century should be as useful a corporate London of the nineteenth century should be as useful a reality as the Corporation was in its earlier days, we are not of those who would sweep it from the land, as a thing of the past, that had lived its hour, and was only fit to be decently buried in the grave of all the Mischiefs, and to be surmounted by the quiet hie jacet of all the Absurdities. There is yet vitality in its frame. It is impossible to look without respect upon an institution which has stood so long, and done such good service. The Mayoratty of London during the six hundred and seventy—two years that have clarged, since Richard six hundred and seventy-two years that have elapsed, since Richard Fitzalwyne was nominated its first Mayor by Richard Cour

de Lion, has been the stanch ally of that sober and enduring liberty which Englishmen understand better than any other nation in the world. It would be a long list that should attempt to include all the services it has rendered to the Crown and the people, from the days of Fitzalwyne and Walworth to those of Beckford and our own. Its politics have been uniformly sound. In good times and in evil times it has been alike true to the principles which make nations great, and keep them so. The Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts have passed away in succession; but the Corporation of London, that always supported them when in the right, and opposed them when in the wrong, has outlived them all, and still flourishes in political vigour, not only the oldest and most illustrious, but the most powerful, municipality in the kingdom. To cut down so noble a tree, with its roots so deep in our history, would indeed be a wantonness of destruction quite alien to the habits and ideas of the English people, and which we are certain will not be attempted by any statesman from without, or by any ardent reformer from within, who desires to maintain a character for prudent common sense. in the world. It would be a long list that should attempt to include for prudent common sense.

But the Corporation of London, strong in the consciousness of its past services no less than of its present merits, must not shut its eyes against the fact that, in an age when all is growing around it, it cannot be permitted to stand altogether upon the ancient ways, and to maintain itself at the expense of that wider metropolis which is known to the world as London, but which is not London, legally speaking. All corporations have a strong tendency to do selfish things—a tendency stronger than exists in individuals—because it is not tempered and subdued by the same sense viduals—because it is not tempered and subdued by the same sense of responsibility. Corporations, as a great law lord once remarked, will commit actions in their corporate capacity which every person composing them would scorn to do as an individual. "A man," as the acute judge remarked, "has not only a soul to be saved, but a part of his person that may be kicked;" but a corporation, as a corporation, has neither, and has no fears of punishment either in this world or in the next. Upon this principle we may account for most of the abuses that have crept into the administration of

the affairs of the ancient city, and the obstinacy with which these abuses have been defended, and with which all proposals of reform have been met. It must be admitted, at the same time, that the Corporation of London is not altogether to blame for being the Corporation of London is not altogether to blame for being what it is and nothing more—for contenting itself within its ancient limits, and for insisting upon the expenditure of its own funds for its own purposes. If other cities and boroughs have clustered around it as their great parent—if they have increased in population, wealth, and power, without adopting adequate means for their own local government—it has not been the fault of ancient London, but of the modern metropolis, and of the statesmen who should have provided, with a wise forethought, for the extension of the old jurisdiction or the creation of a new one. This oversight or neglect on the part of the State has been the occasion of most of the odium into which the Corporation has fallen, and it is this defect which at the present day most loudly calls for a wise remedy. London would not have so putrid a river—so abominable a cattlemarket—such a congestion in her one great artery of Cheapside, market—such a congestion in her one great artery of Cheapside, and such narrow and inconvenient thoroughfares, if the proper extraneous influence had been brought to bear upon her, to prove to her that the "City" was no more to be considered the whole metropolis than the abdomen was to be considered the whole man; and what was good for the centre was also good for the extremities, and what was good for the centre was also good for the extremities, and vice versă. But this great want can be supplied without the destruction of the ancient Corporation. The necessary reform may be operated either by the extension of its powers, subject, of course, to revision and readjustment; or by the creation of a congeries of new Corporations, equal in authority and power, for all the constituent boroughs of the metropolis.

It is pretty evident that one or other of these courses must be speedily adopted, not merely for the sake of the "Ciry," and its tributary borough of Southwark, but for the sake of that wider London, which includes the city of Westminster, and the boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, and the immense outlying district which is not yet entitled to Parliamentary or civic privilege. Over all this district, and a



ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP "DEMERARA," ON HER PASSAGE DOWN THE RIVER AVON. SEE MENT PAGE

far wider one, extending to a radius of twenty miles from the Mansion House, the City at present excreises powers of taxation, in lieu of whichlis renders no equivalent benefit. Indeed, it may be said that it renders no benefit at all. It levies an impost upon the coals consumed in the whole metropolis, and in a large portion of the frontier counties of Herts, Bucks, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Even if it spent the money thus obtained upon the improvement of its own inconvenient streets, and upon the general beauty and amenity of its ancient site, and not upon guzziling, and other abuses, it would be a series question to consider whether its powers of taxation were for the general benefit, and whether the necessary improvements of the city of Westminster, or of any boroughly parish of the metropolis, ought not to be paid for out of the funds hitherto restricted by City men to City uses.

But this is not a matter in which the City itself can act. The needful reform must come from without; and although Lord John Russell, if we may judge from his short speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday last, is too well satisfied with the Corporation to think of meddling with it in any way whatever, except in gracing its festivals with his presence, there can be ittle doubt that, in his default, some one cles will be found to undertake the work. We only hope that, when the inevitable reform shall have been accomplished, the new municipality; if there be but one, and the new and coequal municipalities, if there be but one, and the new and coequal municipalities, if there be several, will do as good service as the old Corporation of London, and be entitled, after the lapse of ages, to as much popular gratitude, and to as little blame, as the venerable body whose faults we admit, without any disparagement of its great and enduring merits.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEMERARA STEAM-SHIP.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEMERARA STEAM-SHIP.

It is with greatfregret that we announce the occurrence of an accident to this splendid vessel, constructed by Messra. Patterson and Co., of Bristol, for the service of; the West India Mail Steam Packet Company. In going down the river from Cumberland-basin, ongMonday morning, her bow unfortunately struck on a bank of hard gravelly soil, a few hundred yards below the speck known as the 'Round Point,' on the Gionocateratine side of the Avon, and, the tide ebbing strongly at the time, her stern was carried round to the opposite bank, where it grounded so firmly as to preclude all hope of remedying the disaster.

It was arranged that the Demerare should leave Camberland-basin at seven clock on Monday morning, for the purpose of going to Glasgow, to be fitted with her machinery, and a pilot for the charge was appointed by the haven-mater. A steam us, named the Independence, of between 150 and 168 horse power, had been despatched from Glasgow to wast upon the Demerare as a tender during the voyage.

Denorate rendering it officials not net continue in windings of the Independence is individually contented with the Independence of Indepe

a wessel must be entirely broken up, when, it is easy and any question defor £12,000, and any question of £25,000, and any question of the £12,000, and any question count of damage will, as we understand, have to be settled between on and the under writers.

In a complete of the foreign £16,000 and the largest steam-level that the free £13,000 and £16,000 and £16,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

The conflict between the Assemblée and the Elysée becomes more envenomed every day. In the meantime the dissensions among the "friends of order" (Heaven knows why so called !) inspire the anarchists and perturbators of every class with the most audacious hopes; and, while parties in the Chamber are holding their secret sittings in the Rue Richellea, conclaves of agitators and desperadoes are maturing schemes of insurrection in the obscure courts and alleys of the Quartier St. Antoine.

Bella! horrida bella!

Et muito Tibrim spumantem sanguine cerno

will help the Bicheles, conclaves of agitators and desperadoes at matering schemes of insurrection in the obscure courts and alleys of the Quartier St. Antoine.

Bella! horrida bella!

Et milto Tibrim spamantem sanguine cerno.

Paris, however, still continues crowded, though less so than it was a few weeks ago, and many straugers of distinction have thrown open their saloons for the season. Among our solourners for the winter, Sir Henry Bulwer is expected. His Excellency, who has never parted with its resturn swith his lady is immediately looked for. Some importance is attached here to this gentlemant's movements, it being positively stated that he does not return to Washington; and political gossip points him out as the intended successor of Lord Normaniby at the Briginia Europe, the Marquis, secording to the same of the London papers, but it is now estated here so circumstantially that it receives general credence. Sir Henry Bulwer is, perhaps, personally better acquainted with men and things in France than any other public man in England, which gives a colour of truth to the reports of his intended appointment.

The long-talked-of treaty between France and England, which gives no concluded, and was signed on the bit histant and other countries with the coveration of the public man in England, which gives a colour of truth to the reports of his intended appointment.

The long-talked-of treaty between France and England to put down literary piracy in French and Englash works has at length been concluded, and was signed on the bit histant and the course of a few days and the contract of the coveration of

Midle. Cruvelli's next character will be Arsacc to the Semiranide of Barbieri-Nini.

At the Grand Opers, as I have said, Mdme. Tedesco has made her debut: her voice is a good firm contraito, with a considerable command of power in the higher notes of the register, and a fairly dramatic style of delivery. The opera was Hale'ry's "Reine de Chypre," in which she took the character formerly filled by Midne. Stoitz. Mdme. Tedesco was quite successful; but her talent is not of a nature to create set Arvore. M. Roger and M. Massol reappeared on this occasion after some months of absence: both were much applauded. At the Odeon a little two-aet comedy has been produced, called "Les droits de l'Houmer,' les droits in question being the right to think, move, and do everything that is willed by his better half. The author is M. Jules de Premaray, a gentleman who wrote some descriptions of London for the Padrie during the Great Exhibition. His descriptions were at once dull and absurd; qualities of which his commedy displays exactly the reverse—for it is strikilgly gay and amusing, and exhibits considerable knowledge of character and society.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The committee of the National Assembly—to which the Government bill for the repeal of the restrictive electoral law, and for the restoration of universal suffrage, had been referred—has reported sgainst the adoption of that measure. M. Daru read the report of the committee to the Assembly on Tuesday, stating their opinion that the principle of the law of May 31 ought to be maintained, as its abandonment would deprive order of one of its best guarantees; but that, nevertheless, the details of that law might be amended if deemed necessary. The proposed Ministerial bill, however, ought, they contend, to be rejected altogether. The debate on this report commenced on Thursday, and has not yet been brought to a close.

A proposition has been submitted to the Assembly for the purpose of arming that body, or rather its principal executive officers—the questors—with a large military force, in case of any emergency arising to demand special precautions for its security. The real object in view is, not to provide against danger actually apprehended, but to insult the President of the Republic, and create an effectual counterpoise to his influence as head of the Executive, by establishing an antagonist military power in the State independent of the President's authority. The project points direct to civil war. It is couched in the following terms:—

mandants, or functionaries, who are bound to attend to them under the penalties dixed by the laws.

Art. 2. The President may delegate his right of requisition to the questors or

Art 2: He From Service and the order of the day of the army Art. 3. The propent law shall be placed on the order of the day of the army and stuck up in al. the barracks throughout the territory of the Republic.

BARE, General Leflo, DE PANAT.

EARS, General LEFLO, DS PANAT.

M. Baze, the mover of this proposition, is a person only remarkable for his violent personal hostility to Louis Napoleon, and is justly regarded in this matter as merely the tool of M. Thiers.

Louis Napoleon has not been slow in taking up the gauntlet thus thrown down to him; and, on Saturday last, when the officers (600 in number) of the regiment recently arrived in garrison at Paris were introduced at the Elysée, by General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris, to pay their respects to the President of the Republic, the latter, in the following address, which he delivered in reply to the complimentary observations of the spokesman of the military, is considered to have returned an answer of defance to the proposition of M. Baze:—

used to have reterried an answer of defiance to the proposition of M. Baze:—
Gentismen,—In receiving the officers of the different regiments of the army who succeeded each other in the garrison of Paris, I congrandate myself on seeing them animated with that spirit which was our glory, and which now constitutes our security. I will not speak to you, therefore, either of your duties or of discipline. You have always performed your duties with honour, whether in the land of Africa or on the soil of Frances and you have always maintained discipline intact in he midst of the most difficult trials. I hope that these trials will not return; but if the gravity of circumstances ahould renew them, and compellent to make an appeal to your devotedness, I am sure that I should not be disappointed, because you know that I demand nothing that is not in accord with the interest of the country; because I have placed at our the proposition of the contraction of the country because the proposition of the country of danger should arrive, I will not do as a form of cover meants which have preceded on have done—I will not say to you. "March, and I will follow you," but I will say to you, "I march, follow mae."

done—I will not say to you "March, and I will follow you," but I will say to,

"I march, follow me."

The parliamentary committee to which the proposition has been referred has not yet reported on it. The Ministers have announced their intention of offering the strongest opposition to the measure, which, it is generally thought, will be rejected by the Assembly.

The election of a representative for Paris, in the room of General Magnan, is fixed for the 30th inst. A portion of the Socialists have determined not to vote on the occasion.

On Monday afternoon the President of the Republe visited the Postoffice, and conferred the Legion of Honour on many of its officers and servants.

The Minister of Public Works announced to the Assembly on Tuesday that a respectable company had offered liberal terms to complete the line from Paris to Lyons, which in a few days he should ask the Houss to accept.

The President of the Republic has held several reviews of the troops lately arrived in Paris. He was generally well received by them.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 8th instant state that the elections to the Cortes had terminated in favour of the Progressistas, or ultra Liberals, by a great majority. The brothers Cabral, Duke of Terceira and Marquis of Fronteira, had not even been returned as electors for their respective parishes.

UNITED STATES.

According to advices from New York of the 28th ult., a convention of the planters of the Southern States was to assemble on the preceding day (the 27th) at Macon, in Georgia, for the purpose of devising some method by which the planters of the south will derive as much profit as possible from their investments and labour. To carry it out, various plans and measures will be discussed, the most prominent of which are the erection of manufactories for working up the raw material, and the establishment of a line or lines of steam-ships, to run from some central port in the Southern States direct to Europe, so as to avoid the trouble and expense of refreshing from the north. Another object of this Macon convention is to endeavour to hit upon some measure which will regulate the value of southern productions.

The question of the pardon by the British Government of the Irlah political extles of 1648, now undergoing punishment in the penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, is at present agitated in Boston, Baltimore, and other chief cities of the Union. On the 27th ult. a crowded meeting was held in Faneuil Irall, Boston, for the purpose of petitioning the Executive to apply to the Government of Great Britain for the pardon and release of these miguided men. Governor Boutwell presided, and speeches were made by B. F. Hallett, Charles L. Woodbury, Col. Isaac H. Wright, and other political leaders; and the proceedings were embodied in the form of an address to Fresident Fillmore, praying him to make the requisite application in behalf of the Irish exiles.

Frederick Douglas, so well known as an anti-slavery lecturer, has received twenty-one votes at Rochester for the office of United States senator. Douglas is a man of colour.

From Mobile, under date the 25th ult., we learn that the yellow fever has made its appearance in that city, and caused much alarm. The Board of Health had met and reported the disease as not on the increase, but advised all strangers to stay away.

Several fatal wrecks and a large loss of life in

THE RIVER PLATE.

THE RIVER PLATE.

We have advices of importance this week from Monte Video to the 6th of October. In our notice last week of the contest waged at the present time in the territories of the Rio de la Plata, we gave a brief sketch of the state of parties in that distracted district of South America, from which the importance of the intelligence received this week will be at once apparent. The advices state that General Oribe's troops were currounded, and his cituation was most critical, and that Urquiza intended to give him battle on the 7th ult., when it was fully expected he would surrender. It was subsequently reperted that Oribe's forces had been made prisoners, but that he himself had taken refuge on board her Majesty's steamer Tweed.

by step induction has followed in the path, and we have, in a period but a e longer than fifty years, the discovery applied to metallurgical processes reat utility, and to the valuable one of firing simultaneously any number of so in the operation of blasting rocks, by which the sinking of shafts and roung of levels are carried on with great rapidity and much economy. Foliage on the same track, derated proved that a copper wire uncertainty of the same track, derated proved that a copper wire uncertainty in the same track, derated proved that a copper wire and shown that ron bar placed within a beink of such virte acquired most powerful magic properties; and within twenty years this knowledge has been applied to sarre the tread of time, and to be the winged messenger of human thought—asseing beyond all limits the upsed of the "tricksy Ariek," and leaving the right temperature of the same of the same than the same

has nominated Count de Hatzfeld, at present Prussia at Paris, a member of the Order of the Red ith a wreath of oak leaves. His Majesty has named a member of the third class of the same order, a appointed the same gentleman commander of the

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE WALMER BARRACKS.—On Thursday night, last week, a fire broke out in the north central building at Walmer Barracks, occupied by the staff of the 30th regiment. After aeveral hours' exerction, the progress of the fire was stayed, but of the central building nothing remains but the blackened walls, the whole of the interior having been consumed. The less will prove considerable; but a quantity of the valuable furniture was preserved. Captain Pekenham and Lieutenant Green are ever authors. When the state of the st

oof of the very great kindness which ner Majesty has taken every opportunity manifest towards her loyal borough of Machester, since her gratifying region there.

CAR-DRIVERS' STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL—The coach and car-drivers this town struck, on Saturday night last, for an advance of wages, and for the viveles of having leisure on every alternate the variety of the men do not clean cir own cars and conches, a doduction of 3s, 6d. a week is made for paying person to do that work. The advance sought by the men is 4s, making the weekly agos 18s. Fourteen days' clear notice of the intended "strike" was given by eme in their employers. On Suskay forenoon nearly three housired of the underlied to the control of the control of

LECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. G. F. Young has not abandoned the par of representing Cambridgeshire in Parliament. He says, in a letter to of the electors, he regards himself as only the temporary representative of borengh, elected upon an emergency under peculiar circumstances, so that the present Parliament his connexion with the borough in question will, probability, cases. Mr. Duff has visited the principal districts of Sanfis.

Mr. Grant is also prosecuting his canvass with the help of a scion of the 13 of Richmont.

if the presents of the control of th

come of being posted, it being the duty of the measure art at a stamps for such money payments immediately on their artival at the post-office.

**Corporatrion of this toolety was held at the Corporation Rouse, Bloomand more than of this toolety was held at the Corporation Rouse, Bloomand polyryplace, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for general maining from dividends on £850 Consels, subscriptions, domations, and collections amounted to £164 lis. 5d., all of which had been expended in carrying on the objects of the charity. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of hanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

DINGLE AND VENTRY MISSIONS, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.—On Thursday a public meeting of the clergy connected with, and others interested in the chairman of the clergy connected with, and others interested the control of the clerky that the chairman of the Christian vollect, the flow, whilst mover, M.P., in the chair. After or the Christian vollect, the flow, whilst mover, M.P., in the chair. After on the Christian public, the flow, william Cover, M.P., in the chair. After on the Christian that the chair of the chairm of the Christian that the chair of the chairm of the Christian that the chair of the chairm of the chairm of the Christian that the chair of the chair of the Christian that the chair of the chair of the chairman the meeting exparated.

BETTISH AND FORKION SAILDES' SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening the chair of the supporters of this society was hold at Cresby Hall; Rear-Adriatal C. M. Mooroom in the chair. The report stated that the society maintained a Sailor's Church, near the London Docks, where a chaplain preached on the Lord's Day, and during the week. The seats were all free to sailors, of whom nore than 5000 had attended the service during the past year. In connection with this church there was a Sunday School and Sick Yaliting Society which the neighbourdood hid been greatly womed and the provided and where bout their property and morals were respected. Several gentle

poral and religious, and therefore possessed the strongest claims on the generous aymathies of all British Christian pariots, especially as the spiritual improvement of this class would be instrumental in benefiting the whole community.

SALE OF THE COTTINGHAM MUSEUM.—The sale was resumed on Monday. Among the lots disposed of during the past week was the large altarplece, sold to the Rev. Mr. Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras, who has also become the possessor of numerous other fine works. Mr. Rogers has purchased soveral excellent models and casts, including the grand work, life size, of "Our Lord appearing to Mary Magdalene in the Garden," and a portion of the series of Casilparia, and the continuous of the series of Casilparia (Competition; also, one of the most choice works in the collection, a spiritude competition; also, one of the most choice works in the collection, a spiritude competition; also, one of the most choice works in the collection, a spiritude competition; also, one of the most choice works in the collection, a spiritude therein. Mr. Furnell, of Stanscomb Park, Gloucestershire, who is forming a very extensive museum, after the manner of Sir John Soane's Illinstrations of the arts of all nations, from the earliest periods, secured the fine faccismile of the tomb of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry Ill., at 21 guiness. The processional cross, from Glastonbury Abbey, was purchased by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, for the deparation of the arts of the secure of the

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Brevet.—The promotions by brevet which have been expected for some time past were Gazetted on Tuesday last, the 11th inst., from which day the commissions are dated. By the changes consequent upon the brevet the following commands and situations in the surn have become reacant:—District Commands: York, Birmingham, Portsmeuth, Devenport, Carmarthen, Jersey, Guernsey, Edinburgh, and Cork. Staff Situations: The Inspecting General of Cavairy, Commandant at Maidstone, Commandant at Chatham, the Deputy-Adjustant-General and Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Dublin, the Inspecting Field Officers of the recruiting districts of Newry, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, three Addee-de-Camp to her Majesty. Regimental Commands: The 3d Buffs, 54th, 98th, and Cape Mounted Ridemen. The general officers commanding the troops in Ceylon and New South Wales have been promoted, but this does not as a matter of course oblige them to relinquish their present employments.

Inspecting Field Officers of the recruiting districts of Newry, Bristol, Liverpool, and London, three Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty. Regimental Commands: The 3d Burty, 5dth, 5dth, 4dth, 4

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A long and busy, but not very brilliant, racing season comes to a close next week, with the Warwick Autumn Meeting, on Tuesday, the succeeding day being exclusively devoted to hardle and steeple-chasing. If the turthus, however, are preparing for the vacation, the "lovers of the leash" are coming out with vigure—their calendar, which extends up not for the comming out with dance of sport, whering the catendary in the first of the comming week. "Malleony, we will be considered the committee of t MONDAY.—About a dozen bets were laid at the following prices:

CHESTER CUP.—50 to 1 agest High Sheriff; 1000 to 15 each agest Nancy, Lucie, Hippolyt Ordinder, Trub, and Grey Tomur,

DERNY.—70 to 1 ages Lepidas, and 50 to 1 agest Barbardan.

THURSDAY.—A blank day.

HAMPION AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE of 550.—Mr. W. Fry ns Madame Wharlon (Gibert), 1. Mr.

Carnew's Prestige (Hiett), 2.

FEER HANDICAP HURDER RACE.—Mr. Salt's Sir Alexander (Sait), 1. Mr.

BOWMAN's Michael Brunton (Archer), 2.

SELLIMS STARES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Ewitt's Amoreso (Kendall), 1. Mr.

Lee's Petticoats (T. Sherwood), 2.

HAMPTON STEEPLE-CHASE of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Thomas's Rendsburg (Maher)

walked over.

SELLIMS STEEPLE-CHASE of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Routh's Recruit

(Archer), 1. Mr. Land's Frank (Owner), 2.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.—Monday.

HINY STAKES Of Sever each, and 20s added.—Selins, 1. Lady Biblins, 2.

ABBET STAKES WERE won by Urbanity.

SHEREWSBURY HAMDICAF.—Doubt, 1. Le Juit, 2.

ABBET STAKES WERE WON BY Urbanity.

TEEBALY.

GREAT SHROPSHIRE HUNT STEEPLE-GRASE.—Peter, 1. The Young 'un, fell.

COLUMN STAKES.—Solins, 1, Codweb, 2.

HURDLE RACE.—Tallyho walked over.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—THURSDAY, HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Lord George, 1. Little Queen, 2. The SEFTON HANDICAP.—Chief Justice, 1. Ghoisb Singh, 2.

The Serron Handcar.—Chief Justice, 1. Gnoise singuistics off Weelwich Dockyard, where she will receive on board 400 male convicts, for coursyance to thebert Town, amongst them being the notiones burglar Issacs, and the gangs that were concerned in the Frimley marders. She is appointed to sail on the last of December.

The Spanish Chambers were opened at Madrid, en the 5th inst., by a decress of the Crown. There was no speech. A vote of thanks to the army and the inhabitants of Caba was carried mantimonsly. The Misister has refused to suppress the Nacion on the demand of the Pope's Nuncic, on account of the general indignation caused by the suppression of the Europe, the Radical informations filed against tham by the flexibility of the County of the County of the Month of the Surpers, the West of the Marie and four other morning prints have bad informations filed against tham by the flexibility of the County of the Month of the Surpers of the Month of th

which is low an artimate of the whole concern that we do not consider it worth hills to eloy our column with its details. The principle and its celebration rill probably die in contemptions silence, or amidst the irrepressible diagust of doubted and repentant people."

It appears, from the accounts relating to trade and navigation which are just been issued, that there was a decrease in the consamption of spirits in se last nine months, compared with the preceding year. In the nine monthal duling the 10th of October, 1850, the quantity of spirits—rum, brandy, and emera—was 3.62,1383 galions, and in the nine monthe endinger. A property of the control of Tay 40 of the control of the contro

THE JUDGE OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT. OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry at Preston was to be resumed on Monday before the Earl of Carisile, but Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, appearing for Mr. Ramshay, not having been quite ready with his defence, an adjournment took place to next day.

On Tuesday, accordingly, the proceedings were resumed. The court was srowded to excess, the bench being completely filled by megistrates, the body of the court by well-dressed inhabitants of Preston, and the galleries by elegantly-attired famales. The most intense curiosity was manifested by all present. The Earl of Carlisle took his seat at twenty-five minutes past ten.

rial to his Lordship, many of whom were justy largues to me product of the severest punishment. He went on to demonate the conduct of the memorialists, of Mr. Whitty, and others, in criticising unfairly, as the maintained, the conduct of Mr. Ramshay. Sir Robert Peel had called the press the "fourth estate;" but was that a reason why that fourth estate should download the cover the other three? Judges of the iand had had that their molives arranged by this so-called fourth estate; and, though he loved liberty, let libe uniform, and len not a man who takes himself behind a printing press depending the state; and though he loved liberty, let libe uniform, and len not a man who takes himself behind a printing press depending him through the behind a printing press depending him through the slees of Mr. Ramshay. Having commented at considerable longth on the cridence adduced in support of the memorial, he cited several authorities to show that the courts have freely exercised the right of committal for contempt, or of inflicting a heavy fine for disboedience of merely verbal orders or admonitions. In the case of Clemant the fine was \$500, and Chief Justice Abbott and the whole been benefit to the state of the property applied its provisious, and the printing maintained that he had strictly and property applied its provisious, and The speech of the learned sergeant occupied the whole of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On the latter day the learned sergeant, having finished his commentary upon the evidence, took a review of the whole case, and contended that Mr. Ramshay had teen appointed, maintained that he had strictly and property applied its provisious, and that Mr. Ramshay had teed to had field, and legally, and property. [Towards the end of his speech Mr. Sergeant Wilkins referred to the private enhanced to the accounted his speech but. Himse property applied to the motion that he sat down, burst into tears, and covered his face with his hands for a few seconds. He concluded his speech by calling upon the Eard

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sir George Turner, Vice-Chancellor, has given judgment in the case of the Kidderminster Grammar School, being an information flied by the Attorney-General at the relation of certain inhabitants of Kidderminster, actions the company of the Free Grammar School, being an information flied by the Attorney-General at the relation of certain inhabitants of Kidderminster, actions the control of the Free Grammar School, praying that the whole of the proceeds of the charity funds should be applied to the free scholars; that the master of the school should be applied to the free scholars; that the master of the school should be admitted independent of age; and that it should be referred to the master to settle the new schoeme. His Honour's decree dismines the information with costs, except in reference to the prayer to alter the schoene of religious qualification and instruction; and to save expense by a reforence to the master, if the parties would agree to the seven in this portion of the case, as be highly disapproved of subscriptions got up a public meetings to contest matters relating to charities, the effect of which was to waste the funds. The defendants, therefore, by this decree, will have their costs out of the fund, and the promoters of the sait will have to pay their own costs and a portion of those of the defendants, with the advantage that dissenters will be hereafter admitted to the benefit of the school.

In the Queen's Bench, Lord Campbell, at sittings is banco, has given two important judgments in respect to public bodies and institutions. In the case of the East London Water Works it has been ruled that water companies cannot be rated by the trustees for lighting and paying, although Luby were that the second of the said of the sai

of the London Dock Company, on psyment of duty, was granted in all the cases against that company.

The vestry of St. Pancras and the North-Western Railway are at law respecting the amount of the rate imposed on the property of the company.

The Michaelmas Term calls to the bar (Middle Temple) were made on the 8th instant, and include Messra. C. Fridham, W. Brandon, J. S. Smith, J. Motteram, and W. Henfrey.

The magistrates of the country of Surrey within the metropolitan police district have received noisies from the clerk of the peace amouncing that the new preson or house the summarily for the preson consumption of presoned by them summarily for bard labour, or non-payment of faces, for wilful damage, and assants on police-officers.

There are indications of an approximating severe winter. Great flocks of ea-fowl have visited and been seen on the coast of Northumberland, during the last few days, apparently or route from the inclement and bolsterous coast of Norway to a milder climate.

CALIFORNIAN LYNCHINGS.

CALIFORNIAN LYNCHINGS.

ANOTHER terific "Lynching" took place at San Francisco on the 31st of August last. We trust this will prove a timely warning to the public, and prevent the mania from spreading of giving 200 per cent. premium on certain Companies formed for the ostensible purpose of working quartz mines in California. Owing to the lax conduct of the United States officials, the inhabitants of California found their lives open to the attacks of the assassin, and their properties subjected to the mercies of the incendiary. Thrice had Francisco been almost reduced to ashes, yet no attempts were made on the part of those entrusted with the maintenance of order to bring the wretches to justice, when, for this purpose, "a Committee of Vigilance" was formed, supported by the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of California. The following are the details of the frightful scene of the accompanying Illustration:—

Two persons, Whittaker and M'Kenzie, ware arrested and confined by the

minutes.

Two days previous to this appalling event, on the 22d, Sacramento City was agitated by the thrilling scenes of an execution, under the following circum-



BURNING THE BODY OF THE LATE DEWAN MOOLRAJ, ON A SANDBANK IN THE GANGES.

an les:—Robinson, Thompson, and Gibson had been tried by the Courts for highway robbery, and under the new statute had been condemmed to death. On the morning fixed for their execution a reprieve arrived in the city for Robinson, which the Governor had subsequently asserted he was induced to issue on the representation of about forty respectable men. The people, believing Robinson to be the greatest villain of the three, took him away from the authorities; and, after the execution of Gibson and Thompson, he was made to saving from the same rope's and. An indignation meeting was held that evening, which passed resolutions requesting Governor McDongal to resign.

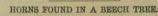
sketch was accompanied by a letter, whence the following is an

DEATH OF THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ.—BURNING OF HIS BODY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Berhampoor, Bengal, says, in a post-script:—"As the mail was about to leave, news reached us that the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, Moolral, who was a Government prisoner, had just died on board one of the Government steamers in the Ganges." Our Correspondent has sketched the Hindoo ceremony of burning the body, which we have engraved.

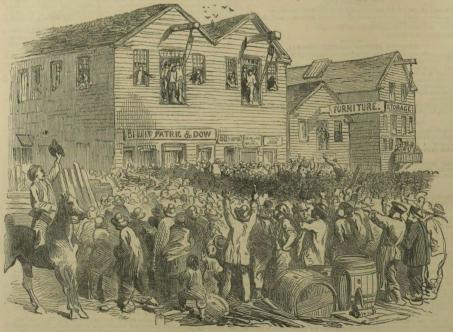
In the Friend of India we find the following interesting notice of the ex-Dewan:—"This chief—of the pacific caste of Indian Bankers—went into rebellion against the vast power of England in April, 1849; and although he had at the time but an inconsiderable body of troops, and a very limited supply of cannon, yet he was enabled, by dint of the most extraordinary exertions, so to improve his resources of men and artillery as to stand one of the best contested sieges in the annals of British India. The siege of Mooltan will long continue to be remembered for the skill and perseverance of the assailants, and the chivalrous and obstinate defence of the besieged. So gallant was the bearing of the brave Moolraj in circumstances the most difficult, as well as the most foreign to his previous habits, that it naturally led many to overlook the disloyal position in which he stood, and to consider the severe penalty meted to him, when we had at length succeeded in reducing the fortress, as incompatible with the proverbial generosity of our national

character; and it was therefore with no small delight we learnt that the idea of subjecting him to a punishment worse than that of death, by transporting him to the Straits, had been abandoned. We have learnt, on what appears to be good authority, that during his confinement in the fort he was treated with great consideration, and with every indulgence compatible with the security of his person. But the climate of Bengal and the barracks of Fort William were totally unsuited to the constitution of one born and bred in the Punjahy and his health at length suffered to such an extent as to render it necessary to remove him, as the last chance of saving his life, to Allahabad. But he was past recovery before he embarked; he died on the steamer during the voyage; and he who had so gallantly borne the terrific atorn of our artillery, and refused to yield his fortress till it was crumbling around him, and his army had been reduced to the lowest ebb, died among strangers and in captivity, and his body was burnt on a sandbank in the Ganges, by a few of the faithful adherents to his fallen fortunes—another addition to the numerous instances of the mutability of human affairs with which the history of British India is crowded."



ABOVE four years since a man was seeking for strayed cattle in a forest in the fourth concession of the township of Thurlow, in the county of





LYNCHING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE POTATO ROT IN INDIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the years 1348, 1849, and 1850, the presence of that fearful scourge, the rot in the potato, occupied not only the attention of England and Ireland, but the attention of all Europe, America, and a part of Asia, In India we have not escaped, the disease having attacked the tuber in all parts of the country.

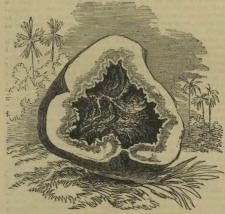
Enclosed is a Sketch of two Dageling Potatoes affected with the rot. The hilly sides of the lofty Sub-Himalayah Mountains produce the finest potatoes in India; they are cultivated by the natives of the hills, and are grown at an average height of 6000 feet above the sea, and in sight of the perpetual snows and glaciers of the Great Kunchinjinga, whose peak rises to upwards of 28,000 feet above the sea. The produce is exported to Bengal, and all the bazaars and large cities and stations from Benares to Calcutta are supplied from this mountainous region.

During the year 1850 nearly the whole crop was affected with the rot, the disease appearing in two forms—the wet and the dry: specimens of both diseases, drawn from nature, are here exhibited, and are of the average appearance of a great many that were opened. The potato was in no way affected externally, or, rather, there was no external sign to indicate that the potato was diseased. The dry specimens generally contained the ove of inects, and in some cases the insects themselves, such as earwigs, red ants, &c., and were all pierced at the insertion of the stalk. The wet specimens were entirely free from insect life.



SECT.ON OF DARJEELING POTATO AFFECTED WITH THE ROT.

From the numerous specimens examined it appears that the disease mmences at a point near the centre of the potato, where the disease opears as a black and soft spet, which rapidly spreads, and by corro-na speedily forms itself into large rugose cavities, the walls of which we out a facil, chorours fluid. When the disease reaches the skin, the tato collapses, and the whole mass is speedily converted into a heap corrention.



SECTION OF DARJEBLING POTATO AFFECTED WITH THE ROT.

In the sketch is shown, around the cavernous portion, a delicate waved shade: this is the spreading disease, but, strange to say, it is separated from the actual decayed portions by a belt of sound potato.

THE AUSTRALIAN "DIGGINS" AND THE ROAD

The Babbard way is steep and long.

When I the gilliering quarts to pieces knock by a worman and a ready for the winner rains are been strong;

The winner rains are been yellow. White thou with song the golden crade rook? And food is secon, and dwellings fewer see things are disagreeable, no doubt;

whying gold is lying all about.

With provident of a week and day,

ad food is search and specifing few things are disagreeable, no doubt; things are disagreeable, no doubt; thing and isagreeable, no doubt; the properties of the properties of

through every fresh arrival from Sydney brings some additional piece news from the diggins, as the letters and reports are chiefly written old colonists, they take it for granted that every one knows where the direction of the state of the state of the state of communication with the settled districts. The fact is, that en among the educated part of the English community the most extendingly ignorance prevails as to the geography, natural resources, to population of Australia, considering the important share its colonies we in supplying raw material for our manufactures and in consuming this produces.

e in supplying raw material for our manufactures and in consuming this produce.

c elegyman of superior literary attainments, who was the other day arging on the superior attractions of New Zealand as an emigration d, was astonished, and at first quite incredulous, when informed that whole white population of all the colonies of New Zealand scarcely alled that of the city and port of Adelaide, and that the whole unal exports of New Zealand fell short of the value of one week's extension of the city and protection. The fact is the fact in the same manner persons ignorantly fancy that the gold regions as barren and inaccessible as those of California, the truth being it hey lie within about thirty miles of a post-town, founded in a fine le land, nearly forty years ago. Mistakes equally abourd prevail as the character of the people, whom it has been a sort of fashion to resent as a mixture of felons and semi-savges.

For these reasons it may not be amiss to give, before describing the ual diggins from the latest intelligence, the following

RIDE FROM SYDNEY TO BATHURST.

If first stage was to Paramatta, fifteen miles, with villager cottages almost a way on either side, Paramatta being a sort of unitorian dependency of After batting at the Brown Cow, we pushed to the provide of the provided of the provided



"OFF FOR THE DIGGINGS," AT BATHURST.



WASHING CRADLE.

attle on the Emu plains after they have brought them up from the interior, hilst they go on to Sydney to fetch up butchers to buy them.

The Nopean, which bounds the plains, is one of the finest rivers in this part of the colony; it is about the size of the Birmingham Canal, and always flowing, both after crossing the plains we had to cross a bridge, thrown over a fearful type, sad began to accord the celebrated Elue Mountains, which formed an impairable barrier to the first colony, until after many attempts a pass was dispensed across them in 1813. Since that period a capital read has been concreted, planned, and executed by Sir Thomas Mitchell, over a country which

every moment about to fall and crush us. For miles the road zigzags to fit dient over which drays can travel—in some places cut through solid rock. not halt until we reached the Weatherboard fins, so called from the mat which it was first built, distant twenty-two miles from Penrith. Trave these regions is dear, but good——o less than £2 a day for myself and lor had roast fowl, ham, beefsteak, and potatoes served as well up as at any fin in England.

took a glass of brandy and water, without dismounting, and went on to Blackheath, heath, while is 70 miles from Sydney, where we slept.

The inn at Blackheath is on the top of a high mountain, one of the coldest dwellings in the colony, exposed to continual rain, with anow and rain for a change. Fotatoes grow here, which they won't do to perfection on the Sydney side. Here we had a capital dinner and supper combined—good vegetables, with roast fowls, a bottle of colonial wine, and paneakes. I mention these things to show how comfortably when so the paneakes is mentioned to be accounted from California. For the horses there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horses there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horses there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horses there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horse there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horse there was a good warm to the accounts from California, For the horse there was a good warm to have supported to the control of t



ASCENDING A PASS IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS,

day we had our first feed on bush fare, viz., damper (unleavened ed in ashes) and salt beef, at a bush inc.

over potates and other vegotables which canhor on Fanset in the lower of the Sydnoy district. A mail runs regularly three times a week beingy and Bathurs.

It Gold Diggins are roads beyond dray tracks extend. Although the use of the control within the strength of the control within the strength of the control within the strelle and inaccessible hills for colonial ranges), viciled of a few moles of the diggins are large tracts of land admirably dairy purposes and growing all the ordinary produce of English farms, oromals Sattlement, about seven miles from Ophir, Mr. Thom (seminown as Parson Thom), a Cornish farmer, who came out to the colony 'yyears ago, and obtained a grant of land, made £20,000 by growing the time of the great drought, when crops failed at Bathurat as well as at the greater part of New South Wales. Hence the Sathurat as well as at the greater part of New South Wales. Hence the Montala, from an alternative that the strength of the South Wales. Hence the Montala, from an accordance of the strength of the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are noted Montala, from an accordance of the strength of the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are noted Montala, for the Confidence of the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are noted Montala, for the South Wales, the south of the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are south of the South Wales and the South Wales are south of the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are south of the South Wales and the South Wales. Hence the South Wales are south of the South Wales and the South Wales. He south of the South Wales are south wales and the South Wales and the South Wales. He south was the South Wales and the South Wales and the South Wales. He south was the South Wales and the South Wales and the South Wales and the South Wales. He says the South Wales and the South W

its will be seen that the gold diggins of Australia lie within forty, a town where every luxury is to be obtained, with a post-road way to Sydney, and that they are surrounded by tracts of and, partly occupied, where food for millions may be grown if

required.

Although there are three or four thousand at work where twenty men were never seen in one day before, a good meal of damper and mutton can be had within a few miles of Summer-hill for 2s.

The ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Picture speaks for itself. One of the parties which it has become customary to make up on the joint-stock principle is engaged in loading a dray with the necessaries for a month's encampment at the diggins, and a journey of 150 miles, of which 120 to Bathurst are over a macadamised road, sadly cut up now by the army of gold-seekers; the rest a bush track.

bush tracks.

Bush tracks and the service of the se

THE CRADLE.

This represents the simple machine by which the sand, mud, and gravel is washed from the gold. Water being poured in, the cradle is rocked until the heavier gold falls through a sort of cullender into a receptacle below.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR J. M. RICHARDSON BUNBURY, BART.



RICHARDSON BUNBURY, BART.

BY JAHES MERVYN RICHARDRON BUNBURY, BART, of Casda Hill, in the county Tyrone, was the only me of Six William, the first Basonet, by his wife, Eliza Richardson: he was born in 1781, and married, 1810. Margaret, daughter of John Corry Montray, Eq., of Favour Royal, county Tyrone. Sir James anceceded his father, as second Baronet, the 29th September, 1830; and on the 20th April, 1822, he assumed, by sign mannal, the additional surname and arms of Richardson. The worthy Baronet died on the 4th inst., at his sost, Augher Castle, or Castle Hill, in the county Tyrone. He leaves three sons and seven daughters: his oldest son, John, anceceded him, and is now the third Baronet of this old and highly respectable family.

ind year.

THE RIGHT HON, H. M. PIERREPONT.

HON. HENRY MANYERS PIERREPONT, of Couholt Park, Hants, To the Court of Denmark, was the third son of Charles, first Earl the next brother of Charles Herbert, the second earl. He was born b, 1780, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards I himself in the diplomatic service of his country. He was apy Councillor in 1807. The Right Hon. Gentleman married, the 1818, the Lady Sophia Cecil, only daughter of the first Marquian of hom (who delet the 2d Nov. 1823) he lazer an only child, Augusta, the wile of Lord Charles Volleign, seems son of the Daugh Charles Volleign, and the Charles Volleign of the Charles Volleign

mortal remains of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Cromwell, her Majesty's late Minister at the Mague, have arrived in the tryer, by allay etamer, from Rotterdam, for interment in the family mausoleum juntry. The First Secretary of Legation will act as Minister pro 10m. Augusta of a few days since at her apartment in St. James's Palace, in the 68th or are. She was the half-sister of the author of "Childe Harold," by marriage. Her mother was Amelia Darry, Baroness Conyers, the Dateless of Leeds. In 1697 she married her coustly, Liout-Ool, George of the Childe Harold, was the half-sister of the author of "Childe Harold," by marriage liter mother was Amelia Darry, Baroness Conyers, the Dateless of Leeds. In 1697 she married her coustly, Liout-Ool, George of whom survive her, Sie had bean a widow for some time, on its known to have entertained for his sister a higher and sincerer than for any other person. One of the first presentation copies of Harold," was sent to his sister with the inscription—"To Augusta, my ster, and my best friend, who has ever loved me much better than I dealis volume is presented by her father's son and most affectionate This attachment he has himself chosen to account for, but wholly eason. "My sister is in town," he writes, "which is a great comfort; having been much together, we are naturally more attached to each Nor was "Augusta" forgetful of her brother. She publicly evinced of for him by the monament which she erected over his remains in the reh of Hucknall.

KOSSUFH IN ENGLAND.

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ass with which has story flows: "Atlas.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Surday, Nov. 16.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity, Monday, 17.—St. Hugh. Lotteries abolished, 1826. Turberay, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Wednesday, 19.—Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1766. Turbaday, 20.—St. Edmund, King and Martyr. Farday, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840. Saturday, 22.—85. Cecilis.

DOYAL PRINCESS THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.

The Public a conjectfully inference that this Theatres WILL OPEN for the flower of the things of the t

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Propri Manager, Mr. W. BATEY.—Reillant success of the highly popular at the depociation, MONDAY, MOV, 17, and following Evenings, will be presselled time, the Grand Equestrian Historic Drame of ZAZLI., introducing N proposous emblematic Device, Cestumes, magnificent Rud, and rare Quadra

ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—FIRST CONCERT, MONDAY R.S. I.A.L. SOULEL 1.—FIRST CORVINES, MOVING ANY MANY SERVING, NOVEMBER 1, will be performed, Overtures.—"Dun Garlon" (MS.), Mov. M. (M.), M. (M.),

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSAN'I ES ov ming, from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 64; per quarter, 41 le. Splomfild with all the arrangements completes. Musical Director, Mr. J Stelloy, of the 86 ra, Covena-garden. Mr. Caldwell guarantees to teach surjusted by the second of the the fablicable anusement, it als private lessons for 41 le.—Demo-strevet, 80

JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT:—Mr. John try will give bis NOTES, Wood and Instrumental, on MONDAY SYENING. November, at Newbury; on Funday, Piles, at Reading; on Thurday, 20th, at ground; and Monday, 24th, at Clifton; on Worlder, 20th, at ground; on Funday, 27th, at Edysbards; and on Priviley, 20th, at ground; and on Priviley, 20th, at ground; and on Priviley, 20th, at ground; and on Priviley, 20th, at Edysbards; and on Priviley, 20th, at grant-icon.

Bromagrowe; on Thursday, 27th, at Edghaston: and on Friday, 28th, at feart-gron.

CALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—

The CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN is exhibited immediated preceding the control of t

LABY OF PAINTINGS for SALE, by the old and modern materia.—Admission for MalCOLOGICAL GARDLENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The
URAN UTAR, presented by the Governor of Singapore, is extilized DALIY, together
with the ELEPHANT CALF, and the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness tile
leaves of the Colombian Colombian Colombian Colombian Colombian
ANGHAM BAZAAR, Langham-place, Regent street.—
Thus spacious GALLERIES, competing an area of 1200 superscitat feet, situated in
the most fashionable locality, are OPER for the reception of Paintings, Models, Statung,
Articles of Verna, Works of Fins Area, and Mannasatures of high order, for side on Conterms apply to the Manager, personally of by post.

terms apply to the Managar, personally of by post.

"THE DEPOSITORS OF WORKS of ART and INGENUITY
Into CREAT EXHIBITION, and others, are respectfully informed that the ROYAL
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, loneoproated in 1883, is CUGABU to the PUBLIC for the
parpose of receiving approved Deposits, for eale or otherwise, without expense to the Deposition of the Company o

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW.

The THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE and the various k
of the control of t

December 9.

OYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—KING'S SCHOLAR.

BHIPS.—The Exemination of Candidates for the two King's Scholanhips, one reals and one feature, annually vessels of Circlineas, well take place at the Academy, or leave the significant of December next. Candidates (whose age must not be under Tewter, nor exceeding Eighteen years) will send in their name and addresse to the Secretary at the Academy, as

By order of the Committee, J. GIMSON, Se November 13, 1861.

November 13, 1851.

ONDON to DUBLIN, vià HOLYHEAD, in 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) Hours.—
Three communications daily on which days, two 3 Bondays. San passage \(\frac{1}{2}\) hours. First the communications daily on which days, two 3 Bondays. San passage \(\frac{1}{2}\) hours. First the communications of the communications of the communication of the communications of the communication of the c

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

On the 20th November will be published, price Is.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1852.

Being the eighth annual issue of this most beautifully embel ished and useful almanack; containing Twelve Excavavices of the Mowrus, Designed by William Hanner, and Engraved by Dazient; twelve Designed by Gavansu, Figuraved by Williamson; Events of the Month, with numerous Illustrations; Fifty Astronomical Diagrams, by James Glainer, Evq. F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

Published by William 1872.

Eoig the eighth annual issue of this most beautifully embeltished and useful Almanack; containing Tweive Engarvace by this most beautifully embeltished and useful Almanack; containing Tweive Engarvace by Carlon of the Months, with numerous Ilmarations of the Engarvace by Milanson, I greated to the Month, with numerous Ilmarations, Engarvace by Milanson, I greated to the Month, with numerous Ilmarations, in the Engarvace by Milanson, I greated to the Great Exhibition, and Twelv Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelv Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAF, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

There are many predictions that work their own fulfilment. In like manner, to have a strong faith in one's destiny is half the battle of life. Louis Napoleon is reported to have a superstitions notion about his star; and certainly the events of his extraordinary career are of a nature to strengthen his belief, and to make him do and dare many things which he would not attempt unless supported by so invincible a conviction. It was his belief in his star that guided him to attack the throne of Louis Philippe from the barracks of Strasburg. It was the same idea that impelled him to invade Boulogne with a handful of men and a tame eagle; and that led him after the events of February, 1848, to step into the arean, and carry off the crown of victory from all competitors. The same conviction of the man to whom it was to be presented. Now, though Koosuth has privately and publicly declined any such percent in a dissociation of the man to whom it was to be presented. Now, though Koosuth has privately and publicly declined any such percent in a dissociation of the man to whom the has delived heims in the manner of the man to whom the same of erea at the such content in a dissociation of the country, people have manifested their interaction of the man to whom it was to be presented. Now, though Koosuth has

tion has impelled him in his long and arduous struggles with the Legislative Assembly, and has probably caused his last defiance to that body to appear as prudent and wise to himself as it appeared imprudent and unwise to the lookers-on of Europe. But circumstances are rapidly justifying the President in the conviction of his own high fortunes which he has so long felt and acted upon. Events no longer creep in France; they march—or gallop. The luckless Assembly, with scarcely an hones! statesman within its walls, pays the penalty both of its want of principle and of individuality of will; and the President, with whatever degree of rashness he may seem to proceed, uniformly comes out a conqueror in the strife. His greatest foes serve him even more effectually than his friends; and every succeeding move in the mighty game narrows the issue, and points him out as the inevitable winner. Nothing, for instance, could have been devised more fortunately for his cause than the inquiry originated by his opponent, M. Baza. That representative of the people, foreseeing that the day was close at hand when the President might attempt to imitate the example of Oliver Cromwell, and of Napoleon, thought it expedient to moot the question of the power of the Assembly to call out an armed force for its protection. It was straightway discovered—what every body knew—that the Assembly had the undoubted right to call out its own army; and it was also discovered—what scarcely anybody knew, not even the President himself—that, although the Assembly could summon an army to protect it against the assaults of foreign or domestic enemies, the power of naming the General remained with the President. The Assembly has thus been egregiously checkmated, and the friends of Louis Napoleon are consequently in high spirits. The President himself has been so elated as to make a speech to the officers of some regiments recently arrived in Paris; in which he has, in terms by no means ambignous, declared what his own intentions are in case of a final ru

THE great Hungarian patriot continues his triumphal progress The great Hungarian patriot continues his triumphal progress through England, and is everywhere received with a warmth and an enthusiasm that must be balm to his wounded spirit. His experience of England must inspire him with the confidence, so valuable to his cause, that whatever may be the opinions of the great potentates of Europe, the sentiments of the people are sound. M. Kossuth, with a not unnatural impatience, considering the circumstances, seems to rely more upon the physical than upon the moral support of the nations; but the spectacle offered to his gratified eyes at Birmingham, and also at Manchester, if it give h m nomuskets, must certainly give him hope and courage. Such moral support is by no means to be despised, even by a warrior. A cause less noble than his might well derive strength from such manifestations of sympathy; and although we shall not go to war with Austria or Russia in support of Hungarian independence, our good wishes, and those of all the civilised nations of Europe, Austria included, ought to count for something. But M. Kossuth has a more potent ally than Great Britain would prove, even if she were disposed to draw the sword in his behalf. He has the senility and rottenness of Austria to work for him. A state that has been several times bankrupt—that is notoriously insolvent at the present time—that is keeping up an immense army at a stupendous cost to overawe and coerce its own subjects; and that could not live an hour but for the armies of an ambitious neighbour, whose support is a national disgrace—cannot long continue to deny freedom to Haly and Hungary. It can only exist by robbing the future to help it over the present; and nativer men nor nations can carry on for any lengthened period such a course of procedure as that. The evil day must inevitably come, even should no extraneous accident cause a sudden dislocation of the crazy fabric. Such an accident, for instance, as the withdrawal by the French Government of the army it has so wantonly maintained in Rome would be a p through England, and is everywhere received with a warmth and an enthusiasm that must be balm to his wounded spirit. His

KOSSUTH FUND.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken daily walk-ing and driving exercise during the week, frequently accompanied by the youthful Princes and Princesses.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales occurred on Sunday last, when his Royal Highness completed his tenth year. The Queen and the Prince Consort entertained at dinner on Sunday evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duches of Kent, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which was and Mrs. Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Couper, Sir George Rowles, the Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Beeker.

On Monday morning the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the younger members of the Royal family, walked in the Home-park, accompanied by the visitors, and witnessed the firing of a few do joic by the Royal Horse Gards and the 2d battalion of Grenadier Guards (now stationed in Windsor) in honour of the Prince of Wales, the Royal famile of the Wales's birthday. After the firing the troops marched past in slow and quick time. At a subsequent period of the morning Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir Charles Wood, went out shooting, attended by Col. the Hon. Charles Grey and Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Thesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to town by a special

shooting, attended by Col. the Hon. Charles Grey and Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Tnesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to town by a special train of the South Western Railway, attended by the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Charlemont, the Lord in Waiting, Lord Elphinstone; the Equerry in Waiting to bis Royal Highness Col. F. H. Seymour; and the Master of the Honsehold, Col. Biddulph. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, and at noon proceeded to the Exhibition Building in Hyde-park, where the Royal party remained nearly an hour, returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Frince of Wales and the Prince Alfred, took a drive in an open carriage and four. Lord Charles A. Fitzroy and Lieut-Colonel F. H. Seymour attended on horseback. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, and the Lady Cowley, arrived at the Castle on Wednesday on a visit to her Majesty.

On Phursday Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the Gastle on a visit to her Majesty.

The Earl of Lietowel has relieved Lord Elphinstone in his duties of Lord to Waiting, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. E. Orneby Gore as Groom in Westing.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will pay a ort wist to their marine resistence in the 1ste of Wight next week. The Duchess d'Orleans is about to leave Eisenach, to pass a short are in England.

time in England.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and the Ladies Somerset, after a length med absence, have arrived at Badminton, from Granard Lodge, Rochambton.

impton.

The Duchess Dowager of Bedford and Lady Rachel Russell are out to leave Campden-hill, Kensington, for Nice, where they purpose to pass

about to leave Campden-hill, Kensington, for Nice, where they purpose to passthe water.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have arrived
in St. James's-place from Sestland.

The Earl and Counteess Fortescue are entertaining a select party at
Castle-hill, Devon. The Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington are staying with
their n bibs relatives.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond, with the Ladies Augusta and
Ceclia Gordon Lennox, and Lord Georee Lennox, are now in London, for the
celebri fion of the unpitals of Prince Edward of Saxe-Welmar with the LadAngus as Lennox, which is to take place towards the end of this month, at St.
George 'A, Hanoves-quare.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Lady Constance Leveson Gower
arrived at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, on Saturday last, from Dunrohn Castle,
NOTOL F. ritain; and her Grace left the same seas on Tuesday, To-problem, at Lismore 'f_astle. The noble Duke, with the youthful Lords Ronald and Albert
Leves in Gower, is still saying at Dunrohn.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Na w CATHEDRAL FOR MANCHESTER.—The Rev. Dr. Parkinson, riped pal of St. Bee's, Cumberland, and Canon of Manchester, has proposed, by ay e 'commemorating her Majesty's visit to that city, the conversion of the ribes iste Church into a suitable exheural, at an estimated cost of £50,000, of sich he offers £1000 if the remainder can be raised within a year, according to seign prepared some time since by his directions.

The Hom and Rev. C. Lealle Courtenies directions where the control of the political control of the spiritual wants of the population gathering at or near the Pottery. The et the spiritual wants of the population gathering at or near the Pottery. The chosen is on the heath, a short distance from the turnpike, and the good of, we understand, will soon be commenced.

26c. Under Violanger.—The living of Rochdale is worth between start, intends applying to Parliament for a bill enabling him to divide the cannot be controlled to the control of th

eas to the pulpit, made to the property of the pulpit, made to prove ening is to take place on Friday, the 28th inst., when the Bisnop of Cauracomised to presch.

INFERMMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and numents have been made:—Prebend: The Rev. W. F. Neville to Barter David, in Wells Cathedral. Deaneries Rureri: The Rev. F. Bagot to Axie; the Rev. T. Williams to be Assistant Rural Dean (Surnham district) bridge. Bonorary Canory; The Rev. C. Granville to the seventeenth of iam Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. R. Bickensteith, incumbent of St. S. Clapham, 18t. Clies sin the Fields, the Street, the Rev. J. Garrett to ingham; the Rev. F. Stilles to Ludwendell, Street, the Rev. J. Carett to ingham; the Rev. S. Fatiles to Ludwendell, Street, the Rev. C.

application is to be made in the next session of Parliament for to easily the Woods and Forest to convert Renaington-common and the cess of vacant land cast and west of it into an ornamental park, to be open public.

prices of vacant land east and west of it into a or namental park, to be open is public.

FART IS A POUND?—In 1758 the House of Commons issued a mission to adjust the standard of weight, and under the superintendance of res of the Mint, and ominent scientific mon, the standard was detarmined, two troy pounds, of extreme accuracy, were produced. One of these pounds was deposited in the Honse of Commens, and was destroyed in the Bre 24, and the other, until recently, has been in private hands. This duplicate original standard troy pound has been, since the destruction of its fellow with always appealed to in any commission of the control of the fellow with always appealed to in any commission of the private of the standard troy pounds. The standard trop some control of the control of the standard trops, and the control of the control of the standard trops, meant. The standard trops, meant was understood to have been purchased for the coveral box. See of carringly accurate weights, worse withdrawn, no bidder overal box. See of carringly accurate weights, were withdrawn, no bidder of the control of the carring of the carring of the standard in 1758, meant. The standard in 1759, meant and the standar

suc-marron. Hearry states were excessinged with the emigrates by the visited to the Will Watch, and in the afternoon she sailed for her destination, Perth, Western Anstralia.

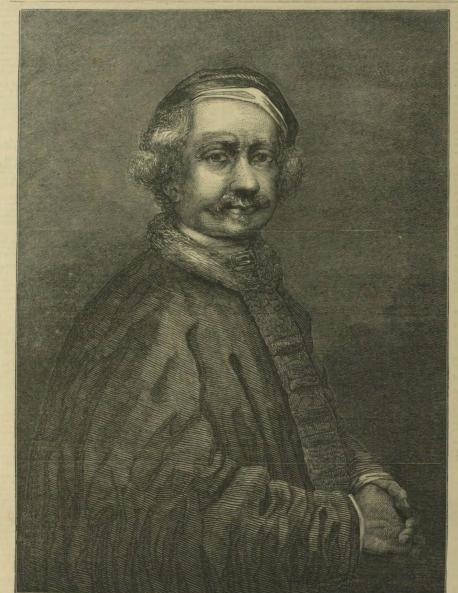
CHINGH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR AIDING (HEAR) ARROWS A

paper was referred to the Equity Committee is report thereon as speedily as positive.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—Professor Forbes, on Monday, at the Government School of Mines, delivered a lecture, showing the application of natural history to industrial education. The professor proved the importance of obtaining an exact kne wholege of natural history in many industrial operations. He quoted numerous cases of the waste of capital in the search for coal, against the palpuble evidence of natural history that the formations were much below the carbonifereus strata; and that the only chance of success was to slake through the centre of the earth, in the hope of reaching coal at the Antipudas. To natural history we owe the resources of gutta percha and vegetable was; the farmer wo lid the much benefited also by a study of natural history.

Wesseevan Reform.—A very crowded meeting took place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night; the Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., in the chair. The Rev. T. Rowland, the Rev. J. Manley, and the Rev. W. Burnat made statements to the meeting respecting aleged acts of persecution by the Coaference. Messrs. Rowland and Burnett had been expelled, and Mr. Manly had withdrawn, because be would not submit, as he affirmed, to the despotism of Methodist government. The Rev. James Everet, one of the expelled ministers, and Mr. Langridge moved resolutions expressive of sympathy for Messrs. Rows. Rows.

THE IRISH SOCRETY OF LONDON.—The above society or ated by Charles II. and James I., for colonising the county of I



PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT, JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT. PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT. PAINTED BY HIMSELF.
Three pictures have recently been added to our national collection two are portrait studies, by Rembrandt and Van Eyck; the third is by Backhnysen. We this week engrave the Rembrandt; the Van Eyck will follow shortly.

The Portrait of Rembrandt, by himself, is from the collection of Lord Middleton, formerly at Peperharrow, in Surrey, and lately sold at Mesars. Christie's, where it was purchased, by order of the Trustees of the National Gallery, for the sum of 400 guiness. Of this portrait little is known. Mr. Brayley, in his "History of Surrey" (published about five years since), does not mention this picture, though he enumerates others of less note, then at Peperharrow. As far as we can ascertain, this Rembrandt has not hitherto been engraved Executed, probably, at a more advanced period of life than most of the other portraits of Rembrandt with which as pictures or etchings we are familiar, it differs slightly from them all—yet certainly not more than each of those does from the other. It has, in common with them, the frizzled hair; fleshy, sensual features; and general coarseness of physiognomy that must have characterised the great painter Rembrandt has not flattered himself. His vanity, supposing him to have possessed his share of the universal quality; lay not in personals. The graces and amenities of life contained few charms for him; and, if no records had been left of his habits and character, who could fail to read them in this portrait? In its present position it challenges comparison with some of Renbens's choicest works, and yields nothing to them in colour or tone; while the felicitious management of light peculiar to the master gives it a roundness and projection that aimost make the surrounding pictures seem mere extension of surface. Its ruth and reality are, indeed, wonderful. We are fully aware that opinions unfavourable to it have been expressed, and that the propriety of the purchase has been questioned. But, while we know and feel tha

STUPENDOUS BRIDGE IN MADRAS.

STUPENDOUS BRIDGE IN MADRAS.

This striking specimen of engineering skill has recently been erected across the river Corvery, near Bhowance, Madras. It consists of twenty-six brick arches, of 47½ feet span, built on stone piers, and is nearly a quarter of a mile in length. It was begun in December, 1849, and opened to the public in May, 1851; taking two working seasons, or about twelve months, to complete the building; for in that part of India where this Bridge is built the natives can only work between the monsons, viz. from December to the end of May. It is situated on the high road from Madras to Coimbatore (famous for its cotton) and the Neilgherry Mountains. An average of 700 people were employed daily on the work, chiefly women. Owing to the very low price of labour, the cost will be considerably under 50,000 rupees, or \$5000. The average daily pay of a man is twopence, and of a woman three-halfpence. This noble Bridge was designed and built by Lieutenaut Charles Vaughan Wilkinson, Madras Engineers. Although of so unusually long an extent, it has no dry arches.

In the accompanying Sketch, over the centre arch, may be seen the pagoda at Rhowance, formerly famous as a place of worship for the Thugs; and beyond is a distant view of the Neilgherry Mountains situated about eighty miles from Bhowance.



STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND NEW YORK

an apparently feasible scheme with this object in view was submitted ublic consideration on Saturday last, in Galway. The arrangements unde facilities for emigration. The Galway Town and Harbour Comsioners received on that day an American gentleman, named Wagf, who came over to Galway with the object of establishing the muchired line of steamers. He was accompanied by Mesers. Eunis, chair of the Midland Great Western Railway, and Boyce Cowper and uling, directors. A large number of commissioners were in attention.

r months.

The Chairman, on behalf of the people of Galway and the commissioners, armed Mr. Wagstaff, his captain, and officers, as their guests upon their arrival

next month.

The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the whole meeting, and Mr. Wagstaff, as well as the other gentlemen who accompanied him, received a warm and hearty

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SANDGATE, KENT.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—SANDGATE, KENT.

INNCE Folkestone has become a station of the South-Eastera Railway, andgate, from which it is distant but two miles, has been materially senefited by a great influx of visitors.

There are three roads from Folkestone to Sandgate; one, called the Yew-road, at the base, and another on the summit of the cliff, the latter or pedestrians only; the third, being the original turnpike-road, which uns parallel with the cliff. Each of these roads has its attractions, the cld road is extremely pleasant; whilst that at the foot of the cliff is rendered interesting by the number of fossils to be found a the broken rocks scattered along the shore, and from its xtremely romantic scenery, the strata in various huge fantastic a few reads and the strate of the coast, and which is often rendered additionally picturesque by the number of sheep oiting its green and rugged banks from base to summit. The road over he cliff affords extensive and delightful sea prospects. Dungenesstands oldly out in the distance; and you can distinctly trace the famous seall at Dimchurch. But not the least interesting portion of the scenery the bird's-cys view of Sandgate, with its picturesque villas, appearing a spring up from beneath your feet.

The village of Sandgate does not boast of antiquity; and it is doubt-all if any houses were bulk here before the close of the last century. In "Thanet and the Clinque Ports," published in 1818, Sandgate is deribedas a small bathing village, which has been much frequented ribhin the last twenty years by those invalids who wish fer quiet and re-inchedas a small bathing village, which has been much frequented ribhin the last twenty years by those invalids who wish fer quiet and re-inchedas a small bathing village, which has been much frequented ribhin the last twenty years by those invalids who wish fer quiet and re-incheda. It is note as a bathing-place, however, dates from an event is reverse of pacific. This was in the year 1794, when, in consequence it has even an

originally built prior to the reign of Richard II. Hasted relates:—"There appears to have been a custle here in the reign of King Richard II., for that Prince, in his 22nd year (1899), directed his writ to the captain of his castle at Sandgate, to admit his kinsman, Henry de Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, with his family, horses, &c., into it, to tarry there for six weeks to refresh himself." Assuming this to be a fact, it must have soon gone to decay, for Lambarde makes no allusion to any previous building here, but eays "Henry VIII. did defraie £5000 and above, upon this platforme, which lieth within the parish of Folkstone towards Hythe, and hee called it (of the sandle place where it is pitched) Sandgate Castle." Report states it to have been built about the year 1839, from the ruins of the fort on Castle-hill. There were several similar castles built at the same time by Henry VIII., both on the Kent and Susex coasts, for the defence of the kingdom, all of which were placed under the government of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Queen Elizabeth, in one of her journeys through Kent in 1883, slept in this Castle, and the bed on which her Majesty reposed was shown as a relie in the remembrance of many persons now living. In the years 1805-5, when the Martello towers for the defence of the coast were suggested by Mr. Pitt, then Premier of England, the Castle underwent important alterations to adapt it to the modern mode of warfare, A Martello tower was erected in the centre, and the ramparts were effected, most of the fold edifice was removed, and the only portions of it remaining are the keep, the entrance tower, and the boundary walls. Send al part moved.

THE PEEL MONUMENT AT BURY.

THE FEEL MONUMENT AT BURY.

In the Leurshared London News for Feb. 22, 1861, we Engraved a View of the Exhibition of the Designs for the Peel Monument, held in the Town-hall, at Bury, in Lancashire, the birthplace of the lamented statesman. Very shortly after his death a fund was subscribed for the erection of the monument, a colossal bronze statue upon a pedestal, in the centre of the town. The details of the competition will be found in our Journal of the above date. The accepted design was that by Mr. E. H. Bally, R. A., which we now engrave. Mr. Bally's statue of Sir Robert Peel will be of bronze, and ten feet in height. The statesman is supposed to be addressing the House of Commons on the memorable question of Free Trade; at his feet, and forming the upper portion of the pedestal, lie emblems of the fruits of the earth, intermixed with



BBONZE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR R. PEEL, BART., BY E. H. BAILY, R A.—THE BURY TESTIMONIAL.



WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND. -BANDGATE, FROM AN ORIGINAL SEETCH.

agricultural implements. Beneath this enrichment the Bury Arms form a centre decoration to the inscription stone, and leads the eye to bass relievi of Commerce and Navigation on either side; which like the state, will be executed in metal. The base and die of the pedestal will be of granite, and when finally erected exceed 22 feet in

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Britol appears to be an unicely port for senamer. Once, in the day of smaller ships than those which now travel the ocean, the second port in England, as the mercantic town upon the Avon aspired to be, compared to the control of th

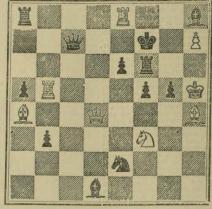
Baron Haynau is lying dangerously ill. A consultation of four of the first physicians has been held, and they have pronounced his case by no means satisfactory. The sudden death of his consort has brought on this liness. The Greeks of Greeksoyou, a town on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, have akked permission of the Turkish Government to build a church, which has been refused; this is not quite according to the Taurimai, or constitution of equality; but the Turks cannot see without lealonsy and anxiety the rapid advances which the Christian populations of the empire are making both in numbers, in riches, and in civilisation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. Chess Games and Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably defer

PROBLEM No. 408 By R. B. WORMALD, Esq., of Oxford. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

There can now be little doubt that the fate of the Crystal Palace is decided, and that the proceedings of the Royal Commissioners, at their last meeting, on Thursday, 6th November, is a anticient indication to the public that we are not be disgraced as a nation by its destruction, even if the site is to be changed, which seems now to be very questionable; since many circumstances tend to the conclusion that the retention of the Crystal Palace in its present position will

Interestacy, our November, is a sufficient indication to the public that we are not to be disgraced as a nation by the destruction, even if the site is to be changed, which seems now to be very questionable; since many circumstances tend to the conclusion that the recionition of the Crystal Plakee in its present position will only tend to such a general improvement in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park, in the approaches, both as regards roads and buildings, and the significant content of the park will find that its being there will conduct more to their comfort and the improvement of the surrounding property than they had approach possible; and that the 'smowal' of Knightsbridge Barracks above will amply repay them for the annoyances of the past sunparts of the content of the past sunparts of the content of the past sunparts of the content of the past sunparts of the past

To removed their goods or fittings by that ints with Missis. Fox, Henderson, and Co. All liances will also be removed, or that, unless the once packed up and sent off, the exhibitors who rrous "fix."

olico pacca up amount of the pricish tide which remain some "fig." of specimens on the British tide which remain sers. Lawson, of Edinbargh, who contributed he vegetable productions. These gentlemen munication, on payment of the cost of the fit-g scented, the collection, and we presume the greeched, the collection, and we presume the increase the very interesting museum now Many of the minerals, too, remain; but the

The directors of the Great Northern Railway have published a correspondence between their secretary and the secretary of the North-Western Railway, relative to their diffarences on the subject of traffic arrangements. The secretary of the Great Northern concludes his share of the correspondence by accusing the other party of evading its agreement, and combining with hosful companies whits offering a second arbitration, which, for this reason, his directors declined to accept.

EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The church authorities of Berlin instituted, on the 3rd instant, a article declaring that a party dining at some hotel on a Sunday, during the hours of divine service, had been obliged by the police to postpone their dinner till the church service was over. This information, supplied by the correspondent, was proved to be erroneous, and was contradicted the next day by the journais; and the law tribunals, therefore, acquitted the three defendants, free of costes, a decision regarded as indicative of the temper of the law tribunals towards the Court Church party.

The statement in a New York paper, that the United States Government had given a haughtly and overbearing reply to a communication from the English Gabinet respecting the Lepes invasion of Cuba, has been semi-officially contradicted. The existence of the correspondence is admitted; but it is affirmed that it was conducted on both sides in the most friendly spirit.

A. Florence letter, in the Corriere Mercantile of Genos, declares that the French and English Governments have protested, both in Florence and Vienna, against the alleged project of absorbing Tuscany in the Austrian empire.

the French and Esglish Governments have protested, both in Florence and Vienna, against the alleged project of absorbing Tuscany in the Austrian empire.

A deputation of the Livery of the Clothworkers' Company presented the late Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrore, with a teatimonial on Saturday, A Dublin paper says that almost all the borses of the Royal Horse Artillery and the 4th Dragoon Guards, now quartered in the artillery bursacks of Dublin, have been attacked with an epidemic disease resembling influenza, and are confined to their stables.

The Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Alexandrina of Russis arrived in Vienna on the 1st instant. The Archduke Silvismund, son of the Archduke Riber; late Viceroy of Italy, has also arrived in Vienna. Count Guerrieri and Baron Lutti, of Verona, have been found guilty of high treason—the former for having received an anonymous letter treating of the plans of the evolutionary party, the latter for having accepted an invitation to the house of Guerrieri, for the purpose of perusing, and afterwards burning, that letter. The sent mee of the military court adjudged ten years' installed the line of railroad is progressing, and afterwards burning, that letter. The sent mee of the military court adjudged ten years' installed the line of railroad is progressing that will connect Vienna and Trieste with Lemberg and Brody, and eventually be carried on to the Moidevian frontier. There will be, propably, a branch to Bochnia from Osterau, in Silesia, along the right bank of the Vistuals; it us obvincing the necessity of throwing two bridges across that river. The exp mees of the line from Bochnia to Denbics and Lemberg have been undertaken by the state. The union of the Galician with the Hungarian net of from across the Carpathians is a question for future consideration.

The Borth East Railroad to Dantzie will be opened before next attum.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company, on the 5th inst.

The Berlin East Railroad to Dantzic will be opened before next autumn.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company, on the 5th inst., vo'ed the sum of £50 in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital.

Mr. Gillon, a Mexican merchant, who recently visited Liverpool on bushess, has presented a reverend gentleman with £2000 for the _unpose of building schools for the eventlem of poor children of that town.

The Emperor of Russia has released the Duke of Lichtenburg from its duties as commander of the first division of lighte earlary, on account of it health.

Prince Windischgratz has at Jast issued the long-promised narrative of the Hungaran winter campaign in 1848-49. In the prelace the author asysthat he has been induced to depart from his resolution not to publish the book until a much later period by the numerous calumnies and mis-epresentations which have been circulated. It its dedicated to the army.

Fresh inundations are reported from all parts of the Austrian empire. The Danube, the Drau, the Euns, the Save, the Adria, have all overflowed their banks and done great damage. Every heavy rain is followed by desatrous inductions in the valleys through which the rivers of Austria flow.

The 5t. Pancras, Marylebone, and Paddington Freehold Layd Society have affected inter more purchases of land, situated as Waithanstow, and least the Sadbury and Harwood stations, comprising in all 35 acres.

Sir Joshua Waimbley is at present in France, detained by severe illness.

The St. Fancras, Marylabone, and Paddington Freehold Lavd Society here three more purchases of land, situated at Waithmatow, and hear the Suddury three more purchases of land, situated at Waithmatow, and hear the Suddury three more purchases of land, situated at Waithmatow, and hear the Suddury after the Suddury and the service of the Suddury and S

Retry, making pest charcoal, who employ 600 persons, and pay them 10d. a-day to men, and 6d. a-day to women and boys. They are shipping at the rate of 400 tons a weak.

The Tablet of Saturday lest gives the following list of recent secreters from the E-taolishment:—"Among recent conversions we have to record that of Lewis Stackenzie, Enq.; of Mrs. Laprimandaye, wife of Mr. Manning's tergoliton (which in the 10d states of the Margaret Chaptel conservations), and of a chrew given menty 130 converts to the Roman Catholic Church), and of a chrew given menty 130 converts to the Roman Catholic Church), and of a chrew given menty 130 converts to the Roman Catholic Church), and of a chrew given menty 130 converts to the Roman Catholic Church), and of a chrew given the chresh Secretary for Ireland, has been quashed, at least for the present, by the Court of Queen's Boneth in Ireland, which has ruled that all farther proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall farolish a sufficient bill of particulars, that already furnished being deamed illusory and inacefficient.

The Protestant clergy of Hungary have determined in symod that a petition shall be presented to the Governor, in order to Inform the Emperor of the state of oppression under which the Protestants in Hungary are labouring, and outreamy the Governor to nose his influence for its speedy removal.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have officially announced that any hoch, coffee-hones-keepers, &c., amplying postage-stamps, without a licence to deal in stamps, are liable to a penasty.

Some of the wholesale houses in the City commenced on Salurday last to close their warshouses at three o'clock.

Within the last lew days a body of 260 Germans arrived in Liverpool by the screw-steamer Albatross, from Rotterdam, and embarked, after only a since night's detection, in the packet ship Constitution, for New York.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Raffles completed the 40th year of his ministry in Liverpool.

a stude night's deteation, in the packet ship Constitution, for New Yark.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Raifles completed the 40th year of his ministry in Liverpool.

A letter from Rome in the Lombardo-Veneto states that the French thoops are making new additions to the fortifications of the castle of St. Argelo The celebrated Shirlo Pelilco is at present in "the Eternal City."

The Crose di Section of Torim mentions a rumour that the Sardinian Gove ament intends granting the Catholic Church of St. Austin, at Geros, to a Presentant convergation.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

ille is almost a common and the "Example of the of the "Example of the of t

THE THEATRES.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BATH.
THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.



the Camden-town Railroad. The former continues its course nearly parallel to the Commercial-road, crossing by a stone bridge the north side of the Regent's Canal Dock, the terminus of the Regent's Canal.





to buy a steer firm a worm.

on of the federal fortress of Mayence has been increased by Anhalt troops.

At the Stepney Station the Blackwall Radroad forms a Junction with





road, and cross the same by a bridge. Within the last year the site of the Roman encampment, and for a great distance around, has been entirely covered with terraces, streets, and squares. The Model prison at Pentonville, which, when it was erected a few years back, stood in the midst of the fields, is now nearly surreunded by houses. We next passed over the Great Northern Railway; and it was a curious sight to see a monster northern train, sixty feet below us, entering the tunnel running under the extensive tract of land known as Copenhagen-fields. This is, indeed, one of the most singular views through which the railroad passes. It will be best comprehended by referring to the annexed Engraving, sken from the bridge over the Direct York Railway, at the upper end of the ancient northern road to London called Maiden-lane. From this bridge, looking down the gorge of a deep valley, we observe the lines of the direct York Railway gently curring to the entrance of the tunnel, which is a massive stone arch, with thick brick walls on either side, terminated by immense octangular piers formed of brick, with stone dressings. In the centre of the Great Northern Railway, a short distance from the tunnel, are two immense piers, upwards of sixty feet in height, which support the viaduct of the Camden-town Railway.

Beyond this viaduct lie Copenhagen-fields, the proposed site of the new Smithfield Market. In the centre is the tavern called Copenhagen House, where Kossuth addressed the operatives on Monday week. The large building with the lofty tower is the new prison now in the course of erection at the expense of the Corporation of the city of London.

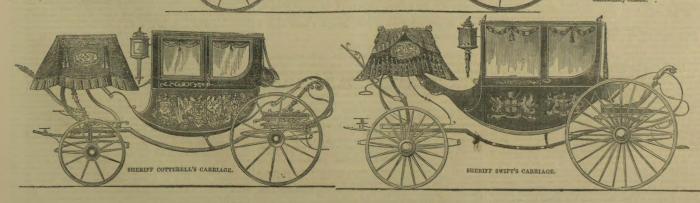
After passing several beautiful villas, we arrived at Camden-town, where the Railway is constructed upon a brick viaduct of good proporations. The main roads are crossed by wrongth iron boiler plate bridges of erection at the expense of the Corporation of the city of London.

After passing several beautiful villas, we arrived at Camden-town, where the Railway is constructed



THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

STATE CARRIAGES OF THE LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS. The pageant of Monday (Lord Mayor's Show) will be found described in another page. We here engrave the new state carriages. The Lord Mayor's State Coach is ele-gantly finished with large compassed



THE LORD MAYOR'S STATE CARRIAGE.

Mr. Sheriff Swift's State Carriage is remarkable for its lightness of effect, wit

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

On Monday the annual ceremony, so interesting to the sight acekers of the metropolis—that of imagurating the new Lord Mayor—took place. The weather was favourable, although the stree's were very muddy. A vast crowd filled all the City thoroughdraes, and the approaches to, and the bridges themselves were completely blocked up. The usual barriers were erected, to prevent accidents and facilitate the passage of the procession.

After the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other City functionaries, had partaken of a sumptuous défener in the Conneil Chamber, preparations were made for forming the procession, which was of the usual character, with the addition of "twenty-three knights in armour?" the emphasies assisting in the ceremony being the Clothworkers, the Upholders, the Clockmakers, and the Cordwainers.

ceremony being the Cheuworzers, the "photoses, the season of the day and the d

Exchenger.

because of the civit procession entered the court. The Lord Mayor was after the usual form. His Lordship then entered the other courts; and, titing the Judges to the civio banquot, he returned to Wo-tuinbier-ud, having again embarked, he proceeded to Blackfriar-bringe, where d. The procession was then formed in the same order in which it had and returned to Guildhall by way of Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. hurchyard, and Chepp 1do.

THE BANQUET.

alding, as windows, panels, doors, &c., were marked eut by lines or gas jein, with the chandeliers from the centre, effected a brillian; illumination, ables were decorated with a profusion of gold and aliver plate, eferganes, sees filled with fruit and rare flowers.

Ongs. Lin company we observed the ex-Lord Mayer, Lord John Russell, order of Salabury, the Lord Chief Basell, and Control of Canavorth, Mr. Jance Williams, & of Salabury, the Lord Chief Basell, order Granworth, Mr. Jance Williams, & of Salabury, the Lord Chief Basell, Mr. Baren Martin, Mr. Baron Platt, Admiral Sinart, Gen. Sir George & Sheriff Soften, Mr. Jance Williams, & Chief Salabury, the Lord Chief Salabury, Transa and Mrs. R. Den Sir George & Sheriff Soften, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Mastenam, Mr. Mr. Chiefers, Mr. Y. Joy, Mr., Line Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Rev. Dr. Price the Rev. T. Binney, Thomas and Mrs. Ffrench, Mr. Bellew. Mr., Earl Jermyn, Mr., Capptain nece (cf the United States navy). Mr. Wortley, Mr., (Recorder), Mr. Philmes, Mr., Mr., Hayter, Mr., Mr. Wosthed, Mr., the Solicitor-General, Mr., Ormed a subject for considerable goasip in the covers of the evening tost no containse of foreign powers at the Court of St. James's had honoured the il with Beiler pressore.

Dand of the Life Guards was in attendance, besides a company of the

uluia.
race having been chanted, and the loving cup passed,
race having been chanted, and the loving cup passed,
race having been chanted and affections of a loyal and contented peop e,
the toast was drunk with the honours, and was followed by the National

Notes was usual with the hobburs, and was followed by the National Line of Mayor northways. The healths of their Royal Highnesses the Prince t. Albert Prince of Wales, and the rost of the Royal Rainly. With regard t. Albert Prince of Wales, and the rost to the Royal annity. With regard the large than the rost of the rost Embloding gravity of the part. In the large and active interest to two first scholars, from the Company of the Lord Mayor) anticipated the present of the Tree Embloding, from the Company of the Lord Mayor, anticipated the present of the Royal Roya

country.

irial Stuart returned thanks for the Navy, and General Sir G. Pollock for

J. Russell, when the opplance had subsided, rose and said:—My Lord ladies, and gentlemen.—I have to return you my most grateful thanks menner in which the least had the said statistics has been proposed to the said of the

th the health of the Marquis of Salisbury," o by the noble Marquis." ' Her M-jesty's Judges, coupling with the

The Lord Sages.

Lord Chief Baron. Pollock returned thanks.

Lord Chief Baron Pollock returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Sir Charles Wood and the House of Comtons," and the right honourab'e gentleman asknowledged the compliment, ebtons," and the right honourab'e gentleman asknowledged the compliment, ebton-trig that no persons were mere able to pass a correct judgment upon the
enduct of that honourable assembly than the enlightened and intelligent conunity whom he had then the honour of addressing. The right honourable
sentleman concluded by giving "The health of the Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The lollowing basts were sub-equently given and responded to:—"The
beriffs of London and Middlesex," "The Attorney and Solicitor Generals and
the Ear of England," "The Representatives of the City of London in Parliaent." "The Addermon of the City of London and the Recorder."

BANQUET TO KOSSUTH AT BIRMINGHAM.

BANQUET TO KOSSUTH AT BIRMINGHAM.

The grand demonstration of the people of the manufacturing districts in honour of Kossuth was brought to a close on Wednesday night by a magnificent banquet in the Music-hall, Birmingham.

It is necessary to mention, in continuation of the report of the proceedings at Manchester, given at page 500, that on Wednesday morning about two hundred of the principal manufacturers and merchants of Manchester met Kossuth at a deljement at Mr. Henry's residence, Woodlands, when the Hungarian chief took occasion to explain his views with respect to the Socialist and Communist doctrines prevalent in some parts of the Continent, and which it had been in some quarters stated that he maintained and upheld as a portion of his political cread. M. Kossuth emphatically rejected and requisited for himself all cr any participation in the opinions of Socialists or Communists. He did not understand Socialism, for every one differed in his definition. He ridiculed the peculiar dogmata of the modern social and political quacks, and in a much-applaudel speech reiterated those political sentiments which have been rendered familiar to the public in the reports of his previous orations.

which have orch reasons.

On the termination of the déjeuner, Kossuth and his immediate friends set out on their return to Birmingham, where they arrived at four o'clock. Amongst the party were Mr. Massingberd, Lord D. Stuart, M. Pulszki,

M. Hajnick, &c.

At the various etations along the line flags floated, feux de joie were fired, and the most enthusiestic crowds assembled to give him a hearty welcome, in which they were joined by the servants of the

hearty welcome, in which tary accounts of the train, having courtecusty declined one of the Royal railway carriages which the company whaled to place at his disposal. He was received at the Elrmingham station by Mr. Geach, M.P., who accompanied him to the Queen's Hotel, where, after partaking of some retreatment, Kossuln entered his carriage and drove to the Hall, greeted by the enthusiastic plaudits of the populace who lined the streets through his entire routs. An immense number of banners were again suspended from the windows of the inhabitants, and the belief of the old church rung out merry peals.

engrossed on vellum by Mr.

address was presented by memus-transpire.

Ner,
and said: It is a most agreeble duty to me to receive those and said: It is a most agreeble duty to me to receive addresses which have been so feelingly expressed in those addresses when have been so feelingly expressed in the wall ever to present them. Will ever to present them, will ever to present them. Will ever to present the same some of them contain the spontaneous expression of them. Some fine the same that the same in the town from which they are sent; I am happy, assess in the town from which they are sent; I am happy, as the same in the town from which they are sent; I am happy, as the same in the town from which they are sufficient to the same and the

THE MUSIC HALL

THE MUSIC HALL.

The banquet in the Music-hall, which was given, not by the corporation, but by the inhabitants associated for that purpose, was a gorgeous file. The decorations of the hall were remarkable for their splendour and good taste. Suspended from the walls were a number of Hungarian figs. The fronts of the galleries were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and on a score of banners, wreathed round with laurels, the greatest names in Hungarian history were daily benomed. Amongt them were the immortal Bem, Percel, Klapka, Guyon, Connt Louis Bathbyani, Lasroyski, Baron Jeszensk, Dembinski, Major Murman, Wyswek, Vetter, and others. Over the banners dovoted to the memory of the great departed crape was thrown, in tribute of respect for the nobie deeds which they had achieved in life.

The single galleries were filled with ladies in full dress, all of them displaying the Hungarian colours. Such had been the anxiety of the fair sex to be present, that the ticket at first itsende at 8s. rose ultimately as hish as 18s, at which they were disposed of on the day preceding the banquet. The organ and great galleries were densely crowded.

D. Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Muntz, M.P.; Mr. G. Dawson, M. Pulzski, General Vitter, M. Honig, Mr. Massingberd, and some few other gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Mr. Scholofield, M.P.

as drunk with three imes three vociferous cheers
"" Prince Albert," the "Sultan of Turkey," and "President of the
"followed, and wree du'y homonard and responded to.
an tien, with a few brief prefatory remerks, gave the toast of the
"filtertions guest, Louis Kossuth"

is Rossith "thurs of enthus astic cheering, waving of the Hall, which lasted some minutes, the emonstration of ferrour subsiding the vo-verres, which had been composed by Mr. given to the public for the first time:—

ON KOSSUTH'S VOYAGE TO AMERICA

re over other lands and other seas, men'd black-wlog'd Breezel spare the friendly sells that waft away; terpot dark as then a no sending forth forturers of the North. en's fire and light, nations of the earth;

YAGE TO AMERICA.
The hopes of millions and rest there alone. Implicus y sway shrone.
Crushes the exclusions; morroles than ho
O bear him or le safety and in health!
Eser on a freight of wealth
such as no exest yet bath ever borne;
He urges thro tempes usous waves his way;
Yet shall a brighter day
Test shill be such that the safety of the latest sing Fate shall yield.
To constant Virtue Bungary! no more
Thy radiust loss deplore;
Chy saddest loss deplore;
Chy saddest loss deplore;
Chy saddest loss deplore;
Contact of the Wort deplore; deplore; deplore; deplore; decrown'd Genius of the Wother opprest.
Hallon dared to save c and brave!

And and December 1997. The second press, that incoming the control of the control

cannot forget my fatherland—and I feel that I stand amongst you a poor he ess exile. (Cries of "No. no") I am an exile from my soffering home, we know to be worthy of a botter fate, and therefore it is that Lappeal to you youngstly and support. (Cheera.) In all the misfortness of my country to rer, I feel that Ged is just, and that he will not allow our country to be troyed. (Cheera.) All the empires that have yet fallen have printed to their pride. That, how so not the control of the standard of the standard to the same that the same that he was not the same that for the same that the same that Ged when the Car was with hat one to the same that the same that Ged when the Car was with the long allow it to suffer under his tyrandar. (Lear was with a long allow it to suffer under his tyrandar.) (Lear was with the long allow it to suffer under his tyrandar.) (Lear was with the long allow it to suffer under his tyrandar.) (Lear was with the long allow that the was based on a small number of the population was do peri-h. The truth was exemplified in the case of Germany, Austria. Hun and in Rome and Naples. The horrors perpetrated in Naples had been entercously exposed rad denounced by Mr. Gludstone. The position of Fe. or, where the far, set fruits of political freedom should have been enjoyed, he

ts and handkerchies).

responded to the toust of "The Future of Hungary," and refuted brought against Kossuth in some of the public Jurmais.

nory of the Braves who fell in Hungary," and several other toasts at followed:

grabbing best'ality."
cceedings did not terminate until midnight.

In the course of the evening a med-1, which has been struck at Birmingham, was presented to Kossuth. On the obverse are the arms of Turkey, Hungary, and England, and a shield, bearing the flacarciption, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," On the reverse is the inscription, "Kossuth is free—Hungary has hope,"

METROPOLITAN ADDRESSES TO KOSSUTH.

On Thursday a meeting was held in the Hanover-square Rooms, to afford opportunity to various deputations from several of the metropolitan districts who had agreed to and wished to present addresses to the illustrious exite. Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, and Westminster, were severally represented by deputations, who tack up their position in the front ranks of the meeting, and made a profuse display of white wands and tricolor roestles. Many of the ladies, of whom there was a very througed attendance, were the arms bright ribbons in their bonnets, while a few enthusiastic admirers of the

GRAND DRESS AND FANCY BALL AND CONCERT AT

GRAND DRESS AND FANCY BALL AND CONCERT AT GUILDHALL.

The grand dress and fancy ball and concert in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland and of the Hungarian Committee was given on Taursday night, in Guildhall, which had been literally placed at the disposal of the Committee by the City Corporation. Additional interest was attached to this annual demonstration on behalf of the unfortunator refuges who find an aylum in this country by the amnouncement that the illustrious Magyar chief, Kossuth, would honour the civic ball with his presence. The exterior of the editice as well as the interior afforded evidence of the force of the attraction. The streets leading to Guildhall were crowded with spectators, anxions to catch as gimps of the Hungarian pariot; and the assemblage extended as far as Ludgate-hill and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The arrivals were earlier than usual, at the Hall itself; and, owing to the admirable police arrangements, the facilities for increes and egress were unexeptionable. Both the exterior and interior of Guildhall presented precisely the asme decorations, embellishments, devices, and illuminations as at the Lord Myora's Banquet. The concert began shartly after nice o'clock, in the Council Chamber, which was crawded to excess; dancing seing on at the same discovery in the Guilden of the concert his sample of chamber, which was crawded to excess; dancing seing on at the same time of the concert by the control of the concert, in the Council Chamber, which was crawded to excess; dancing seing on at the same time of the concert was a state of the Guilden process of the concert of the concert, was a state of the concert, in the Council Chamber, which was crawded to excess dancing seing on at the same discovery that the same face of the concert, was a state of the concert, in the fair, to Adams's band, Mr. Lindays yloper, the pains and an its pk kroster; this A malls Edwards gave Barker's ballad, "Friends of my youth;" Mr. Weiss rendered Schubert's "Wanderer," Miss

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

nsols have again been animated, the closing price of the preceding firmly maintained on Monday, and improving towards the close firmly maintained on Monday, and improving towards the close firmly maintained on Monday, and improving towards the close firmly maintained on Monday, and improving towards the close firmly maintained on Monday. The adjustment of contract of the settlement on Wodnesday. The adjustment of contract of the settlement on Wodnesday. The adjustment of contract of the settlement on Wodnesday. The adjustment of contract of the settlement on Wodnesday. The district of the settlement of the settlement

THE MARKETS.

-Wheat, 36s ld; barley, 25s ld; cats, 17s 6d; ryc, 25s ld; Wheat, 36s ld; barley, 25s 4d; cats, 17s 4d; ryc, 24s 4d;

We have a fair demand for East India, at full prices. Cleared percels are much

active at firster reduced rates. Fra Coven to each rough fat, 2s 1d per 81b.

Oils — The general demand continues beavy, and, in some instances, prices are a shade

Oils — The general demand continues heavy, and, in some instances, prices are a shade

Oils — The general demand continues to sevel demand at full prices, superior warks being

North and was very.

State of the continues to sevel demand at full prices, superior warks being

worth 3s 10d vs 4vd per gallon. Some rather large parcels of Leewards have changed hands,

at 1s 3d to 1 s 4d per gallon. Some rather large parcels of Leewards have changed hands,

at 1s 3d to 1 s 12 d per gallon. The control of the second of the s

FRIDAT, NOVAMBER 7.

WAN-OPPICE, NOV. 7.

St. PROT: Lieut C Hood to be Captain, view Hood: Hittings.

ANA-OPPICE, NOV. 7.

St. Prot: Lieut C Hood to be Captain, view Hood: Hittings.

St. Prot: Lieut C Hood to be Captain, view Hood: Hittings.

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St. Prot: Lieut C Hood: Lieut C Hood: Lieut C Hood: Lieut R Hood: Lieut C Hood:

W BUDDLE. Irongate Wharf, Paddington, timbor-m-srcha Suffolk, lineudraper.

W BUDDLE, Irongate What, Paddington, timbor-mechanifarifick, insentioper, orbitality, and the property of th

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 17.
Seath H M Carthy to be Captain, vice Capt and Brevel
aughton to be First Lieut, vice M Carthy,
8 SIGNED BY LORDS-LIZUTEMANT.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieu
Major R Johns; Second Lieut Vaug
COMMISSIONS SI
LANCASTER—Rir J Postor, Kus, to
WORCESTER—The Queen's Own W
F W Knight to be Capaian, vice Caps:
Skey; Cornet R C Throckmorton to be
kington; E W Haywood to be Cornet,

G CHEETHAM and G W GILL. Streed and Finshmeren.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

Showness, Machinaker. W TURKER, Gravessed, butcher. J KNIGET, set lon, Walham-green, Middlener, butcher. J KNIGET, set lon, Walham-green, Middlener, butcher. W HOLMES, Poplar, butleder. Maritie-isno, woollendraper. J MACLEOD, a prisoner in the Qualification of the Company of the C

WHERE and J WILLIAMS, Glasgow, commission agents J JOHNSTON. Parl Lanarishire. D M'LEMMAN, Inverness, draper. J. ATEMNSON, Glasgow, merthant.

BIRTHS.
On the 8th Instant, at Bruges, the lady of Liou josty's Consul at Varna, of a daughter — On 8on it, of a daughter — On 8on that, the Lady Louisa Aguew, of a van.—Ou scander Napler, of a van.—Ou the 8th instant, the

Alexander Aspire, or a some—out us on a limitation to we marked Es. On the 28 h of Oetober, Thomas Elliott, Eq. of the dampthe of the late Oliver Liboy, d. Eq. of Cardigan, and Lioyd, of Johhaidd, in the same county.—Cun the 6th Wolverhampton, to Emms, hitter daughler of the Ilee Edwin the 6th last, Edward Barton. Esq. of Herosord-square and the last Edward Deverser Cameron. Esq.

[Nov. 15, 1851.



"TINY" TERRIER IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Among the curiosities of Taxidermy in the Great Exhibition was the Terrier, which we here engrave of life size. It was exhibited by Lady Maclaine, the accomplished wife of Lieutenaut-General Sir Archibald Maclaine. It bore the very appropriate name of "Tiny" its length being little more than three inehes; and it has been described as "the smallest dog in the world." The mother is a thoroughbred English terrier, a little picture in herself.

BEET-ROOT SUGAE IN IRELAND,—The practicability of a profitable nanufacture of beet-root sugar in Ireland is likely soon to be brought to a test, appears that about 500 statute acres of beet-root have been grown this eason it the queen's country, the whole of which has been contracted for at 15s, a ton, be delivered at a sugar factory now in course of crection at Mountmellick, and which commences work in the course of the next month. Hithero the sugar-set has not been much grown in Ireland, but the result of the present season's perience is, that it yields fully as large a crop as the common cattle-beet, and nat it will be a profitable cultivation at from 10s, to 12s, a ton. The return, as gards quantity, is more favourable than on the Continent, and the relative ortion of saccharine matter in the root is also said to be greater.

MIDLAND UNION, BURTON-TUPON-TIENET, AND LECCESTER RAIL-AX.—Mr. Harding, the official manager of this company, the liabilities of which the castimated at some £80,000, has just lodged the list of contributories with the laster in Chancery Tinney, who will proceed to settle it at the end of this north.

onth.

Great Western and Birkenhead Railway.—This company,
is said, in conjunction with the Shrawabury and Chester and Lancashire and
beabire Railway Companies, intend negotiating a loan for the completion of the
sche at Birkenhead, so as te establish for themselves a commercial position on
to Cheshire abnore of the Mersey.

PREVENTION OF CRIB-BITING.

Few of our readers are ignorant of the hitherto incurable defect of cribbiting in a horse—a practice so injurious in its effects to the constitution of the animal as to constitute legal "unsoundness." A crib-liter derives its name from seizing the manger or some other fixture with his teeth, arohing his neck, and sucking in a quantity of air with a peculiar noise. This habit, which is common in young horses, and those overfed and underworked, is very infectious, and, naless the offender is

secluded, all his companions in a short time, curiously enough, become crib-biters. Patent muzzles, neck trons, neck straps, and various ingenious contrivances have been tried, but have been attended with very moderate success. Feeling the importance of some remedy for such an evil, our attention has been drawn to a very simple but efficacious cure, which has been discovered by Sir Peter Laurie, represented in our Eugraving, as now in use at Sir Peter's stables. Some months since Sir Peter bought a valuable horse through a highly respectable dealer, Mr. Sherward, of Green-street, which was sold by his owner solely on account of being an inveterate crib-biter, and who, for a time, set all means and appliances at defance; but, in order to arrive at some cure for so serious a defect in an otherwise valuable horse, Sir Peter directed the space between the bottom of the hay-rack and the outer edge of the manger to be boarded over, forming a steep inclined plane, leaving in the way no edge or point on which the horse can fix his bite. Attached is a fiap or alide, opened only on feeding times, so that the manger is then used as formerly. Mr. Field, the eminent veterinary surgeon. Capting times, so that the manger is then used as formerly in the second of the space that is adoption in other stables will lead to similar ourse in many an invaluable hunter or heak. Sir Feter Laurie kindly allows any one to see this most useful arrangement any day, at his stables, Park-aquare Mews, Regent's-park.

THE CONYERS TESTIMONIAL.

MR. JOHN CONYERS, of Copthall, Essex, is one of the few now left of that fine old race of English squires who, eschewing the follies and vanities of a city resi-



PREVENTION OF CRIB-RITING

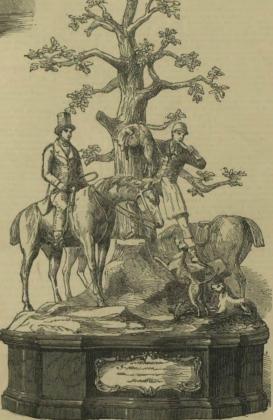
maintain a hospitable house in the heart of their own rural property, to live and move in the midst of their own tenantry, and to devote a handsome portion of their income to promote the health and pleasure, not only of their immediate friends and neighbours, but of all the country round. Mr. Conyers has been a master of fox-hounds upwards of five-and-forty years; and there is not a cope nor a wood within a day's ride of Copthall that has net echoed again and again to the cheery ring of his huntaman's horn, nor a blade of grass over many and many a thousand broad acres that has not been swept by the swift feet of his stanch and dashing pack. Belonging to the good old school of country gentlemen, Squire Conyers has never been selfab in his enjoyments. A lively recollection of the sport derived in the course of so many years from his well-appointed hunting establishment of late induced the fox-hunting gentlemen of Essex, and, indeed, of England pretty generally, to enter into a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a solid token of their regard; and a considerable fund was subscribed for that object.

to enter more their regard; and a considerable fund was subscribed for that object.

The managers of the fund, resolving that the testimonial should be at at once acceptable to Mr. Cenyers and worthy of the donors, accordingly commissioned Mr. Cotterill to design a group illustrative of some incident in the chase, with a view of its being wrought in silver by the Messrs, Garrard.

Mr. Cotterill most judiciously selected the death and "treeing" of the fox as his subject, and formed a composition which adds even to his high reputation. The huntaman, dismounted, has climed the lower branches of an oak, and is sounding the death-note from his horn, pre-liminary to throwing the death of the three of the eager hounds, and looks to his own and the huntaman's horse; whilst the old squire, whoise features and characteristic seat on horseback are admirably and most felicitously portrayed, surveys the scene, and completes the composition of the group.

This splendid work has been executed by the Messrs. Garrard in their highest manner, and it will be remembered among the fine specimens of aliver work at the Great Exhibition.



THE CONYERS TESTIMONIAL

PLATE PRESENTED TO MAJOR C. BULKELEY. THE Royal Western Yacht Club of England have just presented their Vice-Commodore, Major Charles Bulkeley, with a richly-chased Silver Bowl, in acknowledgment of his long services. The Bowl (supplied from the establishment of Lumbert and Rawlings), which surmounts an



PLATE PRESENTED TO MAJOR BULBELEY.

ebony podestal, is capable of holding two gallons, and bears the following inscription:—

The Reyal Western Yacht Club of England, to Major Charles Bulkeley, for many years Vice-Commodors, in gratitude for his uncessing and successful exertions to promote the social enjoyment and best interests of the Club.